# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9447.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 11th Nov. ber 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. Bax H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, tted up in every way, for the convenience d comfort of Passengers and carries a urgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, nd Co.*—Bombay, 11th Nov., 1137.

THE *Schooner Emily*, expressly to be fitted up for the accommodation of six Passengers, will be dispatched for the Red Sea, on the 15th of November, next, should inducement offer.

For terms apply to *W. Baxter Esq.* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 11th Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight for passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances, Charles Heath*, Commander, will have quick dispatch, and has roomy accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*.—Bombay 11th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Lady *Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship *Calcutta*, 705 Tons register, only 18 months old and sails remarkably fast has good accommodations for passengers having Poop Cabins, carries a Surgeon. and will have early despatch.—Apply to Captain *Brown*, on board or at the office of *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*—Rampart Row, 10th Nov. 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Touching at Penang, the fast sailing Barque EAMONT, N. Burtsal, Commander, will have quick despatch. For passage, Apply to FRITH, AND Co.

Nesbit Lane 10th November 1837.

TO CHINA, FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The WALMER CASTLE, WM. BOURCHIER Commander, will positively sail on Tuesday the 14th instant. Apply to Messrs. SKINNER and Co.---Dady's Buildings 11th Nov., 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the separate Estate and effects, goods and chattles, rights and credits, of *Ann Hart*, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the deceased wife of *Richard Farmer Hart*, late of Bombay, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON, Esq. Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
*Proctor for Petitioner.*

THE CONSERVATIVE.

THIS NEWSPAPER is circulated Post Free Every Tuesday and Friday to every part of the British Territories in India at a subscription paid in advance of Rupee 48 by Year or for any fractional part of the r at the same rate. This will also cover Postage of Extraordinaries.—To those refer paying their own Postage, the bscription will be, as heretofore, 10 Rupees per Quarter, or if paid in advance 35 upees per Annum.

Letters or Orders to be addressed to the PERINTENDENT of "*The Conservative*," adras,

*Madras, 17th October*, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A lower roomed Airy House at Colabah, opposite to Mr. *F. wnrigg Esq.* apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee* posite to the Sally gate.—Bombay, 11th ov. 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 11th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the President of the Canteen Committee, 6th Royal (1st.) W, Regiment, until the 25th instant, for the supply of Articles for the use of the Canteen for 12 Months, commencing 1st January 1838.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy per Company's Commissariat Gallon per Rupee. | | | |
| Rum | do. | do. | do. |
| Gin | do. | do. | do. |
| Good Cape Wine per Pipe of | | do. | do. |

Beer per dozen, to be of good sound quality, and well up in Bottle;—The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples of not less than (2) two Bottles of each, one of which to be Sealed in presence of the Contractor or his Agent for reference if necessary. The Contractor is required to deposit Rupees 1000 for the fulfilment of the agreement.—The articles to be delivered at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever, and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of Three (3) Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. LUMLEY,—*Captain.*
*6th. R W. Regt. Prest. C. Committee.*

TENDERS will be received (for Supplies) for the use of *Her Majesty's* 6th Royal (1st) W. Regiment, by the Acting Quarter Master, until the 25th instant. Tea ⅓ Black and ⅔ Green, Coffee and Sugar at ℔ lb.

The Tenders to be accompanied by Samples and; a deposit of Rupees 1000 will be required.

Cow Beef No. of lbs. ℔ rupee.

Bread No. of Loaves of one lb. each per Rupee.

Good dry Firewood, No. of lbs. per Rupee.

A deposit of 800 Rupees each from the Butcher and Baker and Rupees 200 from the Wood Contractor to be lodged in the hands of the Acting Quarter Master which sum will be forfeited should the terms of the Contract not be duly fulfilled.

The Contracts to commence from the 1st January 1838 (or from the day of the Regiments arrival in Poonah) until the 31st December 1838 should the Regiment remain so long.

The articles to be delivered at Head Quarters of the Regiment free (at Poonah) of all additional expense whatever and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of (3) Three Officers to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

J. GREY WILSON,—*Lieut.*
*Act. Qr. Master 6th Royal Regt.*
Colabah, 4th November, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No*.11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE Annual Sermon for the Bombay Auxiliary Church of Scotland Missionary Society will be preached on Sabbath the 12th instant by the Rev. R. Nesbit, at St. Andrew's Church. Divine Service to commence at 11 A. M.

On Tuesday the 14th the Annual Meeting of the same Society will be held at the same place. Business to commence at ½ past 6 P. M.

WOOLER AND CO. have just received per *per Lady Feversham*, a few Guns, with Rifle and Fowling Barrells &c. &c., made under the direction of their Mr. J. H. WOOLER, while in England—to which they beg to invite the inspection of Sportsmen,—11th November, 1837.

WOOLER AND CO., have to LET, a spacious, dry and airy Godown, under their Office in Dady's Buildings opposite Ruttonjee Cursetjee's Shop, with a staircase inside leading to a large room above it,—to be let together only,—Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1838.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | | at Rs. | | 100,000 |
| 1 | Do. | of | at " | | 50,000 |
| 2 | Do. | of.. 20,000 | at " | | 40,000 |
| 2 | Do. | of.. 10,000 | at " | | 20,000 |
| 5 | Do. | of.. 5,000 | at " | | 25,000 |
| 18 | Do. | of.. 1,000 | at " | | 18,000 |
| 24 | Do. | of.. 500 | at " | | 12,000 |
| 100 | Do. | of.. 200 | at " | | 20,000 |
| 500 | Do. | of.. 110 | at " | | 55,000 |

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee, and Co.*, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following Prices viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Ticket at.... | Rupees | 105 | each. |
| Half Do.. at.... | " | 53 | " |
| Quarter Do.. at.... | " | 26½ | " |
| One Eight Do. at.... | " | 13½ | " |

TERMS CASH.—Bombay, 11th Nov. 1837.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.*, the following Wines per *Slains Castle*, and *Walmer Castle*, *Gordon, and Co.'s* Pale Sherry.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 6 dozen cases @ ~~Rs~~ 18 ℔ dozen. | |
| Aubriet Champaign 3 dozen cases @ ~~Rs~~ 40 ℔ dozen. | |
| Tinto Madeira..... | " 20 " |
| Hock Marcobrumer, vintage 1825, in 3 dozen cases..... | " 35 " |
| Do. Rudechumer, vintage 1825, in 3 dozen cases..... | " 35 " |
| Pale Champaign Brandy in 3 dozen cases..... | " 18 " |
| Marsalla..... | " 10 " |
| Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds..... | " 300 ℔ Hhd. |
| Do. do. in qr. Casks.... | 140 ℔ qr. Cask |

Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

*Town Hall, the 2nd Sept.*, 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

| *Names* | *No. of Shares* | *Names.* | *No. of Shares.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Last Advertised,..... | 1641 | Joynarain Chunder,.... | 5 |
| John Lewis, (Houghly) | 1 | R. S. Swidhoe,..... | 2 |
| W. H. Bell, (Ditto).... | 1 | Neil B. E. Baillie,..... | 2 |
| F. Gouldsbury, (Mozufferpore)..... | 4 | Francis Harris,..... | 2 |
| A. H. Mathews, (Allahabad)..... | 10 | J. S. Judge,..... | 1 |
| Capt. C. E. Davis,.... | 2 | W. J. Judge,..... | 1 |
| Geo. Brooke,..... | 2 | Nilcomul Ghose,..... | 2 |
| G. H. M. Alexander, (Boolundshuher) .... | 4 | N. S. Sweedland,..... | 1 |
| A. R. Dugman,..... | 2 | J. M. Dove,..... | 1 |
| A. Burgoman, by A. R. D.... | 2 | W. H. Eipley,..... | 1 |
| Shaik Abdool Roham.. | 1 | Koonjoobahary Mitter,.. | 1 |
| Hadjee Abraham Jumall,..... | 1 | Frederick Wm. Place,.. | 1 |
| Goluck Chund Dhur,.. | 1 | L. S. Fraser,..... | 1 |
| Capt. P. R. Reynolds, | 10 | J Welsh,..... | 1 |
| R. H. Mathews, Arrah, | 1 | M. Johnson,..... | 1 |
| Brigadier Cartwright,.. | 1 | C. P. Caspers,..... | 2 |
| J. H. Barlow, C. S.... | 10 | W. W. Carberry,..... | 1 |
| Lt. S R. Wallace, 39th Regt. I. N. (Mussoorie)..... | 1 | B. Railly,..... | 1 |
| W. Watson. (Allahabad..... | 5 | John Muller..... | 1 |
| Capt. C. H. West..... | 4 | Chas. Crossley Seymour,..... | 1 |
| J. B. Ellis, (Patna).... | 4 | Geo. Hill..... | 1 |
| Hy. Moore, (Chittagong).... | 1 | Capt. Roxburgh,..... | 2 |
| Col. Jas. Cock, (Barrackpore)..... | 2 | Rajah Burdacaunt,..... | 5 |
| Capt. Carter, (Ditto).. | 1 | John Carr,..... | 5 |
| Major L. Bruce, (Ditto) | 1 | Prosonno Comar Tagore, in addition to two previously subscribed,..... | 3 |
| Dr. Innes, (Ditto).... | 1 | Rammanauth Tagore,... | 2 |
| Lieut. Caddy, (Ditto).. | 1 | Mothoornauth Tagore,... | 2 |
| Lieut. Colonel Swinhoe, (Ditto)..... | 2 | Mudden Mohun Chatterjee..... | 2 |
| Dr. Atkinson, (Ditto).. | 1 | Chunder Mohun Chatterjee..... | 2 |
| W. Crafroft,..... | 5 | Radhanauth Mitter,.... | 2 |
| Frederick Corbyn,.... | 1 | Colly Doss Sen,..... | 2 |
| Capt. J. R. Colnett,.... | 1 | Dr. McGowan,..... | 5 |
| Lieut. Col. E. Barton,.. | 1 | M. C. Ommaney, C. S., | 2 |
| N. Hudson,..... | 1 | L. Pinto, by his Attorney Thos. Gregory... | 5 |
| Maha Raja Dhe Raj Pertaub Chunder Bahadoor,..... | 10 | Nos. 421, | Shares.... 1811 |

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed at Madras.

| *Names.* | *No. of Shares.* | *Names.* | *No. of Shares.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Binny and Co.... | 20 | Mr. J. P. Cropley..... | 3 |
| Line and Co..... | 20 | Mr. J. F. McKennie.... | 1 |
| J. Barrow and Co..... | 20 | Captain J. J. Underwood..... | 2 |
| James Ouchhterlony.. | 5 | Lieut. A. DeButts..... | 2 |
| J. C. Morris, Esq.... | 2 | Mr. R. Taylor..... | 2 |
| A. J. Macleane, Esq.. | 2 | Messrs. Hunter and Co. | 1 |
| Captain T. Bond .... | 1 | C. Terosawmy Naick... | 1 |
| Hon. J. Sullivan.. .... | 4 | Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch.. | 2 |
| Chucapah Chitty.... .. | 1 | W. Liddell, Esq..... | 2 |
| Sam and Co..... | 4 | | |
| E. E. Elliott, Esq..... | 1 | | |

Numbers 24. Shares 96

(A true copy)
J. BARROW, *Agent to the* N. B. S. F. C.
*Madras, 9th Ociober*, 1837.

(A true copy.)
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
*Calcutta, October 23d*, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira (Gordon Duff, and Co's.) at Rs. 280 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.

Ditto Malmsey do. (do. do.) at Rs. 130 per half quarter Cask.

Ditto Port (Knowles's) at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Full flavored Claret (1825) at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Superior old Pale Sherry at Rs. 250 per Hhd. or Rs. 16 per dozen.

Fine golden colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs. 13 per dozen.

Also a few superior, well finished, double barreled Rifles and Guns, and Holster Pistols, in cases with Instruments complete.

Double Barrelled Rifles, (No. 12 Balls) at Rs. 400 each.

Ditto Guns from Rs. 300 at Rs. 120 each.

Hoslter Pistols from Rs. 120 at Rs, 45 each.

Terms Cash,—apply at their office, Rampart Row.—Bombay 11th Nov., 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ ~~Rs~~ 22 ℔ Doz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. Port Wine in Quarts.. | " 20 | " |
| Do.....Pints..... | " 12 | " " |
| Phelan's Claret..... | " 24 | " " |
| Also a small quantity of the following:— | | |
| Very Superior Hock.. ..~~Rs~~ 35 ℔ Doz. | | |
| Curacoa in Pints..... .. | " 20 | " " |
| Hermitage..... ..... | " 20 | " " |
| Brandy..... ..... .... | " 20 | " " |

Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Ruskin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

ON Sale at Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co's*, office 2 Double Barrelled Guns by Purdy price Rs. 500 Cash.—Bombay, 11th Nov. 1837.

## SHOTTON AND CO'S. ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 2½ ₱ Cent. will be paid at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on and after the 25th Instant.—November, 10th 1837.

BILLS in convenient sets on Bordeaux Liverpool or London at 30 and at 60 days sight with duplicate Letters of credit and Bills of Lading attached, for £1900. Apply to *Auguste Willaume.*—Military Square, November, 11th 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th instant, and following day at the Albion Hotel, sundry articles of Household furniture the property of the late *Mrs. Hart;* deceased, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads, two handsome Billiard Tables, with Cues &c. a Pianoforte by *John Saife and Co.* Hanging Lamps, Double and single Wallshades, Pictures, Mats, Cooking Utensils a quantity of Wines Beer, Brandy, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, a Barouche, a Shigrampoe, a Horse, Carriage and Buggy Harness, saddles &c.—Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 13th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a pleasure Boat with all her Stores, as she lies at the Appollo Pier, the property of *James Williams, Esq.*, deceased, late Resident at Baroda. A list of her stores may be seen at their Rooms.—Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday next, the 13th instant, at their Rooms the effects of an Officer deceased, consisting of Glass and Queens Ware, a quantity of new Military Accoutrements, a few Articles of Furniture, a small Collection of Valuable Books consisting of 22 Volumes London Encyclopædia, 6 Volumes of Scotts' Bible with several embellishments, Shakespears Hindustanee and English Dictionary and Grammar, classic selections from Persian Writers, Gladwin's Dictionary, Bakhtyer Namet Khireed ufroz, Family history of England—Knightly's do. of Rome, Edinburgh cabinet library &c &c and a variety of other articles.—Bombay, 10th November 1837.

TWO Neat light Stanhope Buggies, just landed, for sale, Apply to *Cowasjee Jehangeer* at the office of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb, & Co.* Dady's Buildings—Bombay 11th November, 1837.

CAB, PHÆTON.—For Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a very neat and light Vehicle, built by *Hammer and Son*, London, price 1,600 Rupees.

GREY AND CO.

Bombay, 11th November, 1837.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Executors of the late Major HART, request that all persons having claims against the Estate will prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. for adjustment on or before the 1st December next,—after which period no claims will be admitted.—Bombay, 2d November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 11th November 1837.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the undersigned J. COCKBURN AND Co's. (1st quality) Port Wine in Pints and Quarts.

Superior Champagne from Do. at 45 Rs ₱ doz.
Ditto.....Brandy at..... 14 " ₱ doz.

ALSO

Curocoa, Cherry Brandy and other Liqueurs, and a small quantity of fine Sherry in Butts and Hogsheads.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 11th Nov., 1837.

### TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ₱ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ₱ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
*Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.*

શ્રીતરાવેનઢોરની એલચી તથા મરી ફોલ શરૂ કરનારને શતાબ્દિ ઉપર ઢહેલી જીનશો વેચાતી આપવા બાબત ની અરજીઓ બીજી વેલા બોણીતુ ઢરે તાંહાં થુધી લેવી તે માલ હાલની મોશંમનો ઈઢહો ઝીધેલોછે *

કાલી એલચી છુટી પાડવા દેશે પણ અગાઉ પરમાણે લાગ કરવા દેશે નવી તે કાલી એલચી ની અરજી બુદી બંધ થશે એલચી ની અરજી એકઠી અથવા કુરએક જઠા ની પણ એકશો ખાંડી થી ઓછી નવી કરવી તથા એલચી વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી થી વધારેછે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ર તલની તે ભેવરી શાદરીમો મુડા બાંધી શરૂ કરનાં ખરચથી જકાત લીધા વગર શરેશતા પરમાણે વાંહાણપર ચડાવી આપશે *

મરીનો જઠો આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો થાશે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની તે મુડા બાંધી એલચી ની શરત પરમાણે વાંહાણપર ચડાવી આપશે *

એલચી ઉપર દર ખાંડીએ ૩પીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત રાખવા તથા મરી ઉપર દર ખાંડીએ રૂા ૧૦ તે અરજી કબુલ થઆપછી બીજા દેશાવર ખાતામો રેહેતો હોયતો ૨૫ દાહાડામો તથા આલપલબમો રેહેતો હોઈતો આઠ દાહાડામો ને તે એલચી તારીખ ૩૧ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ થુધીમો તથા મરી તારીખ ૨૦ મી મે ૧૮૩૮ થુધીમો કરાહાડી નહી લબજાશેતો અમાનત રાખેલો હવેજ ચુનેહગારીમો જશે તથા કબુલો રહ તથા બાતલ થાશે *

તે એલચી તથા મરી જોંખી આપેઆ પછીનો જોખમ ખરીદદારને માંઠે રેહેશે *

નમુનો જોવો હોએ તથા તે વીશે નીકાજ બીનાથી વાકેફ થાવુ હોએતો હેઠલ શરૂ કરનારને પુછે આથી માલુમ થાશે *

અરજીઓ લાવ કુલા અખેરે કરીને લખી જણાવવો તથા તે ઓહોરબંદ કરી કબલેઆલેમ શ્રીતરાવેનઢોરનાં રાજાનાં * ઉછીનાં દેવાંનને નાંમનુ શરનાંમુ કરી તે ઉપર લખી જણાવવુ જે આએ અરજી કલાંની જનશનીછે એમ લખી મોકલવી *

જેઢોઇ અરજ કરશે તેનાંએાને છુટછે જે શ્રીતરાવેનદરંમની હજુર કચેરીમો અરજી ઉઘાડતી વખત તાંહાં આવે તાંહાં તેનાંઓ ને દેખતાં તે અરજીઓ ઉઘાડશે *

જાંન મારશીઉ

શ્રીતરાવેનઢોરની શરકારનો વે પાર ખાતાનો આકતીઓ

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 4th November* 1837.

No. 479.—Major John Clunes, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the Pension of his Rank, from the 20th ultimo, and the following promotions are made:

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain A. T. Reid to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. Fisher to be Captain, and Ensign H. E. D. Jones to be Lieutenant, in succession to Clunes retired.—Date of Rank, 20th Octr. 1837.

*Bombay Castle, 7th November* 1837.

No. 480.—A. Division Order issued by Brigadier General Salter under date the 24th ultimo, on his departure for the Presidency, on duty, directing that all reports and returns of the Southern Division of the Army, be made to Brevet Colonel Morse, is confirmed.

No. 481.—A Brigade order dated the 16th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Arnott M. D. of the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, to the medical charge of the staff at Deesa vice Surgeon Wight permitted to resign the duties, is confirmed

*Bombay Castle, 8th November* 1837.

No. 482.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following transfer of Officers on the General Staff of the Indian Army,

Major General J. W. Sleigh, C. B. of Her Majesty's Service, from Bombay to the General Staff, of the Madras Presidency.

Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald K. C. B. of Her Majesty's Service, from Madras to the General Staff of the Bombay Presidency.

Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, is admitted on the General Staff, of this Presidency from the 7th instant the date of his arrival at Bombay.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd November* 1837.

No. 99.—The leave of absence granted to Commander Hawkins by General Order dated the 5th of September last, (No. 77) is extended to the 30th instant, for the benefit of his health.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th November* 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the arrangement, by which assistant surgeon Waller vaccinator of the Conkan, received charge of the duties of the civil surgeon at Rutnagherry, in consequence of the late assistant-surgeon Lawrence, having been obliged to leave his duties on account of sickness.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 1st November* 1837.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted under date the 21st ultimo, to Mr. P. Scott first assistant to the principal collector of Poonah, is to commence from this date.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd November* 1837.

Mr. H. Liddle, acting first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month from this date, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

*Bombay Castle, 8th November* 1837.

Mr. A. Campbell, third assistant to the collecter of Belgaum, is allowed an extension, for fourteen days, of the leave of absence granted to him, on the 15th September last.

Mr. J, Macleod, uncovenant assistant to the collector of land revenue at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Calcutta on private affairs.

Mr. A. Stewart, is appointed to act as uncovenanted assistant to the collecter of land revenue at the presidency, during Mr. Macleod's absence.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector of Belgaum, returned from Dharwar on the 30th and resumed charge of the Belgaum collectorate on the 31st ultimo.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd November* 1837.

Mr. R. Townshend Webb, is allowed twelve months, leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant H. Rudd, commandant of the Poona police corps and assistant magistrate, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 8th November* 1837.

Feerozshah Dhunjeeshah khan bahadoor, principal sudder ameen of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. St. John, deputy post master in the Deckan a magistrate in that zillah, under the provisons of act No. XIV of 1835.

Rao Bahadoor Kristno Rao, principal sudder ameen of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate.

Rao Bahadoor Venkut Rao Soobajee sudder ameen of Belgaum, is appointed to act as principal sudder ameen of Dharwar.

Mr. J. A. Shaw resumed charge of the office of judge and session judge of the Conkan from Mr. John Pyne on the 26th ultimo.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted up to the 1st instant..... | Chests | 443 |
| Ditto from 2nd instant to this day..... | ,, | 10 |
| | Chests | 453 |

MALWA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted on the 22nd September 1837. | Chests | 58 |
| | Chests. | 58 |

IMPORTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 22d Nov. 1836, to the 31st Oct. last.. | Chests | 19,916 |
| Dittto from the 1st to the 7th instant..... | ,, | ,, |
| | Chests | 19,916 |

EXPORTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 22d Nov. 1836. to the 31st Oct. last. | Chests | 19,097¼ |
| Ditto from the 1st to the 7th instant..... | ,, | 23 |
| | Chests | 19,120¼ |

*Bombay, 8th November* 1837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I observe in this day's Gazette, a report of Her Majesty's speech on the prorogation of Parliament with remarks appended, to the effect, that the said speech, not unjustly characterised as "milk and water" and "namby pamby," (verily too apt designations for most Whig workmenship) was suited to the capacity of the speaker! An insinuation against our sovereign unworthy of refutation, but which shall not be allowed to pass without a protest against it from even one individual; lest it be said that such an anti-British spirit, as is contained in that remark, pervades in this distant land Victoria's subjects.

I trust that you, Sir, in whose writing I would hail the dawn of a change in the representation of our opinions, or rather their misrepresentation by the unvaried tune of radicalism practised "*ad nauseum*" by the Indian press and too well harmonising with the oft repeated clamour for change, and destruction to all things dearest to an *English* heart, which now resound in the Commons House: I trust, then that you will respond to my protest against the monstrous insinuation that, because our Sovereign is a Queen, a woman, and moreover in her youth, and because her ministers, not probably being able to help it, put a "milk and water" speech in her mouth, she is therefore to be supposed to partake of the qualities of that speech, and perhaps of the writers. And I believe Sir, that many are the hearts that will re-echo our loyal protest, and as well wishers to their country, hope with me, for a wide and wider diffusion of the sentiments contained in the motto of

"CHURCH AND QUEEN."

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1837.

### DURPUN.—Nov. 10.

His Excellency the Governor has been at Kundallah, some days and we believe may be expected here before the 15th. His Excellency, we understand, held a Durbar at Dapooree previous to his departure, in which he graciously received all the Sirdars and respectable people of Poona, personally heard all representations, and assured those who had complaints, that their grievances would meet with every consideration. This highly delighted the Sirdars, calculated as it was to inspire them with confidence, that the head of the Government will always be willing to afford redress for any injuries which they may receive from any of its officers.

We are sorry to hear the death of Krishna Rao, the principal Suddur Ameen of Dharwar. This man, the head of a highly respectable family, added the qualification of personal courage to his other merits, and proved himself useful to Government during the rebellion of Ryanna, whom he personally seized by a stratagem. As a judge he was generally said to be honest and independent.

### HIGH WATER TABLE,—11TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

| | Mor. | Eve. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 9 54 | 10 |
| Sunday | 10 37 | 10 |
| Monday | 11 15 | 11 |

### *EXCHANGE.*

| | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan | | |
| First five per cent Loan | | |
| No. 320, a 1st class | | |
| Second five per cent Loan | | |
| Third five per cent Loan | 109½ | @11 |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days | 112 | 11 |
| Bills on Madras, 30 days | 100½ | 100 |
| Bills on England at 30 days sight | 99½ | 99 |
| Ditto at 6 month's sight | | |
| Canton Bills | 1/11 | 1/9 |
| Spanish dollars per 100 | 222½ | 222 |
| Sovereigns each | 10½ | 10½ |

### VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Names of Vessels* | *Agents* | *Date of intended departure.* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsea | Messrs. W. S. Grey and Co. | 12th November. | London | St. Helena. |
| Blake | Do. Duncan Gibb & Co. | ditto | China | |
| Tory | ditto | 1st December. | Liverpool | |
| Sarah | Do. W. S. Grey and Co. | 5th do. | London | |
| Orient | Do. Dirom Car- & Co. | do | Liverpool | |
| Orleana | ditto | 10th do. | Ditto | |
| Princess Charlotte | ditto | do | Ditto | |
| Lady Feversham | ditto | 25th do | London | |
| Asia | Do. Forbes & Co. | Middle of December | Ditto | |

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Suptg. Surg. Weekes, Staff, from Southern Conkan.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign G. H Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I. Dapoolie.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Aurungabad on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Morlead of H. H. Nizams Cavalry of a son.

### SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9th Ship Urania, Edward Noaks, Master, from Liverpool, 12th July.

DEPARTURES.—None.

### SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma, Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, and Urania.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana and Summdany.

FRENCH.—Barque La Marie.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no doubt of the accuracy of Sleepy Bobs experience in Ireland, General Rules elsewhere are sometimes found inapplicable in the sister Island. We do not think that registration operates such a magic diminution of legal inquires and controversies as to alarm even the briefless with a score under it. In these flourishing times *brief-full* and *brief-less* are not distant longo intervallo.

## THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, [illegible]th NOVEMBER, 183[illegible]*

The only arrival sinc[illegible]r last publication is the Ship *Urania* from Liverpool [illegible]th she left on the 21st July; by this opportunity we have received Liverpool Papers of the 17th and 20th of that month. From these papers we have extracted such items of intelligence as present any thing novel. Her Majesty in person attended the House of Lords on Monday the 17th of July and prorogued the parliament preparatory to it's dissolution, which must have followed immediately, as we find that the proclamation for this purpose was read at Liverpool on Wednesday the 19th, the nomination of Members for that Borough being appointed to take place on the ensuing Monday and the Election was to be gone into on the day following. We presume therefore that in the interval of a month the Elections throughout the Kingdom must have terminated, so that we may anticipate very shortly receiving news of the result on the return of the *Atalanta*, and barring accidents intelligence from Europe to the beginning of October.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has issued a Proclamation, declaring that the Constitution of that country was neither in form nor substance obligatory upon him. The Oaths to have been taken on His Majesty's accession binding his subjects to an observance of and fidelity to the constitution had been dispensed with according to the instructions which the ministers had received from their new Master. The proclamation leaves us in doubt as to the steps the King might be induced to take from his sentiments on the subject of the constitution, which he declares unfitted for the State which he is called to preside over; but we may collect from the strong expressions His Majesty has used that an annihilation and not a modification will be the course adopted. These proceedings had given rise to a discussion in the British Parliament on the 17th of July, and one of the Members announced his intention of moving that the succession of the Crown be changed by naming Prince George of Cambridge as next in succession and passing over the Duke of Cumberland. It is stated that this declaration was received with cheers. As we anticipated, the ministerial papers were endeavouring to make the election a personal matter and were invoking the name of the Queen upon every question, with the intention of making Her Majesty the rallying point on all the Hustings of the United Kingdom. We should not be surprised if this *ruse*, coupled with the injudicious measures in Hanover, should have a considerable influence on the struggle. We cannot indeed sufficiently express our dissatisfaction that the King of Hanover, just on the eve of a general election, when so much jealousy is excited, should have thought it expedient to record his sentiments on the subject of a constitution granted to his subjects, and which constitution, from the long union of the two kingdoms, the English people are accustomed to identify with their own. We are utterly at a loss indeed to conjecture, why so inauspicious a period should have been selected for the enunciation of changes calculated to provoke the jealousies and reclamations of all those who cling to established fixed and unchangeable measures of state policy. Could His Majesty have been brought enough not to understand, that so untoward an intimation of dissatisfaction with a state of things, now some time established in his country, could but have a sinister effect on that very cause, which he we presume was anxious to serve as well in England as in Hanover. It would not be matter of astonishment to us, after this, if measures hostile to the pretensions of His Majesty as Duke of Cumberland to the throne of the United Kingdom, should emanate from the political animosity which his precipitate conduct had engendered.

Lord Durham has addressed the electors of the North division of the County of Durham in a letter, in which the *ad captandum* mottoes, the Queen and Liberty, the Queen and the Constitution, are thrown out to elicit the

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responsive ejaculations of his radical admirers. We have seldom seen a piece of better electioneering farrago than this pretty production of the returned envoy, and as we presume that at no distant day we are to have the advantage of his liberalizing abilities in the Cabinet we should recommend his changing the seals of office for the hammer of the auctioneer, for we are sure that even George Robins would be jealous of the rivalry of his Lordship in the *puffing* way. Judging from the declarations of his Lordship there is to be no compromise—no splitting of votes—all Tories, or all self called Liberals are to be elected; implying in other words that each and every liberal voter is to choose two men *arcades ambo* to represent him in Parliament, that is, there is to be such a liberal combination that no other voice save that of an ultra liberal is to be heard within the walls of St. Stephen's.

Since writing the above we have received the Calcutta papers of the 28th ult. in which we find, that the proclamation for the dissolution was published in a London *Gazette* extraordinary of the 17th of July the day on which the Queen had prorogued the Parliament. We observe the Writs were to be returnable on the 11th of September. The London extracts in the Calcutta papers are to the 19th of July a portion of which we have transferred to our Columns.

It appears that Don Carlos is making some progress. He has eluded the clutches of the Baron de Meer and has succeeded in crossing the Ebro, and was by our last accounts before the gates of Valencia.

We observe that Sir Francis Burdett is a candidate for the representation of North Wilts. The worthy Baronet resigned Westminster on the score of ill-health; a short time after this occurrence he experienced so miraculous a restoration that he addressed a letter to the North Wiltshire electors stating his eagerness to respond to the flattering invitation which they had sent him.

We have been favored with the inspection, by the indulgence of a friend, of Sydney papers of the 14th and 17th August but find nothing in them of any interest to us. We regret to find their columns so inundated with the records of criminal offences.

## *CALCUTTA.*

### SUMMACHAR DURPUN.

MIRZAPORE.—The native River Insurance Companies of this place have come to a resolution to refuse all risks on goods belonging to Europeans. This hasty determination is owing to a decision lately given in the Court of Dewanee adawlut against some of the fraternity.

A liberal, intelligent, enterprising and wealthy Hindoo merchant, of the name of Bunsidur, has placed in the hands of the magistrate the sum of 12,000 rupees for the purpose of building a bridge over the Oojlah nuddea, between the town of Mirzapoor and the celebrated place of Thug worship—Bindachul, on the old Allahabad road. Government have at last sanctioned the construction of a [redacted] road between Mirzapore and Chunar.

[redacted] *Temple of Deogur.*—Tho temple of Bydenath in [redacted] has lately come under the special notice of [redacted] The reader is aware that it is the most ce[redacted] all the temples in Bengal; and that it enjoys [redacted] endowments in land than any other shrine. [redacted] the British Government took possession of the [redacted] country, they found that as sovereigns, they were entitled to one-third of the revenues, but this third share they speedily relinquished. Still it was considered the prerogative of Government to give their sanction to the appointment of the Chief Priest. In 1820 when that post became vacant, a certain individual was appointed under the authority of Government; but instead of caring about the welfare of the temple or of the pilgrims, he alienated a large quantity of the property and enriched only his own family out of the revenues of the shrine. Some little time ago he died, and the question of choosing his successor having come up. Government determined to leave the matter entirely to the brahmun priests to be decided by the majority; and not any more to interfere with the affairs of Bydenath.

### CALCUTTA COURIER,—OCT. 28.

It is said that Captain Cragie, will succeed Lieut-Col. Anquetil in the Adjutant General's Office.

We are sorry to observe that Mr, Trevelyan has been obliged to take leave of absence on sick certificete. Mr. Dunbar, Session Judge of Bhaugulpore, and now in Calcutta on sick certificate, is in consequence Gazetted to officiate as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue. It is understood that Mr. Trevelyan will take his furlongh this year, and we believe cabins are already engaged for himself and his brother-in-law the Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay, Esq. in the Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Capt. Farquharson.

In the Obituary lists we notice the death of the Bishop of Quebec. on the 13th July, aged 62—General Sir John Smith, G. C. H. Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, in his 83d year—Admiral Tollemache and the Countess of Home.

## *SYDNEY.*

### HERALD,—AUG. 14.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.—We are at last, able to announce with the greatest pleasure, the return of his Majesty Cauikeaouli, from his excursion to windward. He landed with his chiefs, and attendants, at about half past twelve on Thursday last; among the chiefs we noticed Governor Hoapili of Maui; the princess Naibeanaina, and her husband the young chief Lelehoku, (son of Karaimoku,—Wm. Pitt,) and the infant chief Liolilio,—with other chiefs, *hulumanus*, and followers. The arrival of his Majesty was greeted by a salute from the fort, and from Punch-bowl hill, as from the vessels in the harbour; most of the latter displayed the Island flag. Barges, canoes and boats were busy on the water, while the verandahs and look-out houses in the town were crowded with smiling faces, and the sea shore was lined with natives who testified their joy by their eager curiosity. The king was met at the wharf by Colonel Kuanoa, and escorted by a doubt file of guards in uniform, to a new house, (built for this occasion,) accompanied by his sister, the princess, and many of the chiefs, and foreign residents. His Majesty appears to be well, and we predict, that we express the feelings of the majority, when we give him a hearty welcome back to Oahu.

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY JULY, 17.

The utmost anxiety was evinced to obtain admission to witness the closing of parliament.

As early as 12 o'clock, the doors leading to the interior of the house were thrown open, and the possessors of the lord great chamberlain's tickets of admission were ushered to their respective seats.

The gallery, devoted on ordinary occasions for gentlemen, was now graced with the presence of ladies, many of them the daughters, or relatives of peers. They were escorted along the narrow, dark, and winding staircase up to it, in several instances by peers themselves. All the ladies were attired in full dress, many wearing black plumes.

By this time the house presented a most animated appearance, not a single place was unoccupied.

Below the bar, the space appropriated for peers' sons—very limited in extent, certainly—was crowded. In the gallery not a seat was unoccupied, and in the side galleries a great many ladies were interspersed with peers. Every portion of the interior of the house was completely filled, Peers, indeed, were sitting so close together that they must have felt a little inconvenience and others stood, unable to find seats at all.

The number of peers who had assembled by two o'clock amounted to about 120. To enumerate them would be to give the names of all those who are conspicious as politicians. The whole of the ambassadors were present.

Her Majesty left the palace at quarter before two o'clock yesterday.

The state coach was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty, who was dressed in white satin, having a tiara of diamonds on her head. The Queen was accompanied by the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, and the Countess of Mulgrave, the lady in waiting.

The procession was escorted by a party of the Life Guards.

The grand chambers were lined, both on her Majesty's arrival and departure, by the Yeomen of the Guard, headed by the Master of the Cheque.

Throughout the whole line of the procession the cheering was most enthusiastic, and the concourse greater than ever remembered.

The throne and footstool, which appeared to have been newly decorated and regilt, were covered with rich crimson, velvet, under a canopy of purple velvet. The letters "G. R." behind the throne, remained in the same state as previous to the death of his late Majesty.

At twenty-five minutes to two the lord chancellor in his robes took his seat on the woolsack. Several of the cabinet ministers and judges had by this time arrived, and the officers of the house were obliged to exert themselves to the utmost to procure seats for the late arrivals, among whom we noticed the Duke of Sussex, who took his seat on the front ministerial bench.

At two o'clock the first gun was fired, announcing the departure of her Majesty from the Palace. Immediately afterwards her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Leinengen, entered the house. All the peers and peeresses present rose on her entrance. Her royal higness and the princess took their seats on the woolsack with their backs to the Lord Chancellor, just in front of the throne. Her royal highness was engaged in conversation with the Duke of Sussex (who had taken his place on the left of the throne, for the purpose of receiving her Majesty), for some minutes. At this time there was not a seat vacant in the galleries or body of the house; and the firing of the guns, and flourishing of trumpets, announcing the near approach of her Majesty, roused up the excitement to the highest pitch, every eye being strained to catch the first glimpse of their youthful Soveregin.

At twenty minutes to three o' clock precisely her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and the Duchess of Somerset, bearing the crown on a cushion, and attended by all the great officers of state, entered the house, all the peers and peeresses present, who had risen at the flourish of trumpets, remaining standing. Her Majesty was attired in a splendid white satin robe, with the riband of the garter across her shoulder, and a magnificent tiara of diamonds on her head, and a necklace and stomacher of large and costly brilliants.

The sword of state was borne by Viscount Melbourne, and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Having ascended the throne, the royal mantle of crimson was placed on her Majesty's shoulders by the lords in waiting. Her Majesty on taking her seat appeared to be deeply moved at the novel and important position in which she was placed—the eyes of the assembled nobility, both male and female of the land, being rivetted on her royal person, and her emotion was plainly discernible in the rapid heavings of her bosom, and the brilliancy of her diamond stomacher, which sparkled out occasionally from the dark recess in which the throne was placed, like the sun on the swell of the smooth ocean, as the billows rise and fall.

After the lapse of about two minutes (the peers and peeresses having remained all the time standing) Viscount Melbourne, who stood close to the right hand of her Majesty, intimated, we presume, that it was customary to desire the peers and peeresses so be seated, and her Majesty, in rather a low voice, and bowing condescendingly, said, "My lords, be seated."

Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, having been directed to summon the commons, a great uproar was heard shortly afterwards below the bar; and the Speaker was observed struggling to make his way to the bar, amidst a crowd of members who appeared all equally anxious for precedence, and the most prominent of whom was Mr. Wakley, the hon. member for Finsbury, who had laid hold of the Speaker's robe as the best means of securing a front place. This incident appeared to restore her Majesty's self-possession, and she was observed to smile at the anxiety evinced by her "faithful commons" to obtain a view of the proceedings.

The SPEAKER then addressed the queen in the following words:—

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your majesty's faithful commons, attend you on this, the first occasion since your majesty's accession to the throne of this united kingdom.

"We assure your majesty that we cordially participate in the strong and universal feeling of cordial and affectionate attachment in your majest's person, which prevails among all classes of the free and enlightened people, whose representatives we are; and we trust that this feeling will be strengthened and confirmed by a long course of constitutional and beneficent, and wise government.

"Several bills, and one of them especially of the greatest difficulty and importance, were recommended to our serious and deliberate consideration in the speech which was delivered by the lords commissioners on the part of his late majesty at the opening of the present session of parliament. Circumstances have rendered it impossible that those measures should be perfected in the course of the present. But we cherish the hope that the care and labour bestowed on them will not be in vain, but will lead to their being hereafter matured and carried into effect, with the general concurrence and assured prospect of promoting the welfare and happiness of the people.

"We have passed an act for establishing, simplifying, and defining the law relating to the execution of wills. We confidently anticipate that this measure will be found to be most beneficial, because it tends to promote concord and happiness among a large portion of the community.

"The mitigation and improvement of the criminal law have engaged our most serious consideration, and we have materially diminished the number of cases in which capital punishment is to be inflicted. In framing those measures we had the benefit of experience, which has shown that those punishments are incompatible with the enlightened state of the age; that they carry with them a large portion of sympathy and feeling for the sufferers; and we cordially rejoice that we have been so far enabled to carry wise and humane principles of criminal legislation, which have been generally approved, into effect.

"We confidently anticipate that the efforts we have made to mitigate the severity of the criminal law will this day receive the sanction of your majesty's consent; and hereafter the judgment of an enlightened and grateful people.

"We have provided for the expenditure of this year with a strong regard to economy, and with a liberality which, we trust, will secure the efficiency of the public service, and enable your majesty to maintain the dignity and honour of the crown.

"We now dutifully offer to your majesty an act for the application of the sum of £5,220,000 out of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1837, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and we we humbly pray your majesty to give your royal assent thereto.'"

The royal assent was then given to a great number of bills, after which her Majesty read the following most gracious speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the protestant religion, as established by law; to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience; to protect the liberties, and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community. I rejoice that, in ascending the throne, I find the country in amity with all foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of peace.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the civil list.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In taking leave of this parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new parliament. I perceive, with satisfaction, that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code and the reduction of the number of capital punishments, I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement whereever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay discord.

"Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of parliament, and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the crown, and ensure the stability of the constitution."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared the parliament to stand prorogued to Thursday, the 10th of August next, "to be then and there holden."

Her Majesty then descended the throne—her illustrious mother, the Duchess of Kent, who had been watching the proceedings throughout with the greatest anxiety and maternal solicitude, following immediately behind. The Queen, on leaving the House of Lords, bowed and smiled most graciously to several peeresses on either side.

The Queen having re-entered her state carriage, the procession returned in the same order to the palace.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 17.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes after one o'clock.

Mr. WALKER appeared at the bar, and presented certain papers from the commissioners of the woods and forests.

A message from the lords stated that the lords had agreed to the amendments of the commons to the clerks of the peace custody and documents' bill.

Mr. WARBURTON brought up the report of the committee on railway subscription lists.

POOR-LAW COMMITTEE.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE brought up the report of the committee on poor law.

THE HANOVERIAN SOVEREIGN.

Col. THOMPSON, seeing a member of her majesty's government in the house would ask the question of which he had given notice yesterday, namely, whether her majesty's ministers view as authentic the proclamation purporting to be issued by the king of Hanover, on the 5th day of this present month of July, in which he declared he did not consider the constitution agreed to by his predecessors, Geo. IV. and William IV., as binding on him in form or in substance, and intimated his intention of resorting to the old constitution without consulting the states general?—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. P. THOMPSON could give no answer to the question. It was rather a question for the states of Hanover to consider.

Colonel THOMPSON—Then, sir, at an early period of the next session of parliament, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to declare that in the existing circumstances of the crown, no foreign prince or potentate ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, authority or succession, within this realm, or any of the queen's dominions, and to vest the succession, in the event of the demise of her majesty, in Prince George of Cambridge, and his heirs.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. WARBURTON trusted the learned gentleman would also introduce a bill for the better registration of voters.

Captain PECHELL trusted the learned gentleman would introduce a bill for the consolidation of the laws relative to licensed victuallers. As the laws at present existed, they were a disgrace to the statute book.

At half-past two o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, appeared on the floor, and commanded the attendance of the house in the house of peers to hear her majesty's speech. The speaker and all the members present then proceeded to the House of Lords. Upon the return of speaker he read her majesty's most gracions speech to the house, and the members then separated.

### LETTER from the EARL of DURHAM.

London, July 8.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., in which you inform me of the proceedings of the electors of the North Division of the country of Durham, at the meeting held on that day, and express a desire to ascertain my sentiments on the subject then brought under their consideration.

In the first place, the nomination of a candidate should be the spontaneous act of the electors, and ought not to arise from any influence or recommendation of mine. Secondly, a recurrence to the poll ought to be dependant on a strict examination of the registration returns. If the result of that inquiry gives you, as you state, a majority of 700 votes, or even a certain majority of a lesser amount, you ought unquestionably to enter into the contest, and you shall have every support that I can constitutionally give you. On whichever side rests the majority, it ought to be wholly, not partially, represented. If it is Liberal, by two Liberals; if Tory, by two Tories; for I am decidedly opposed to all compromises tending to place the representation in political abeyance.

This is not a moment when supineness or apathy can be tolerated. On the energies and determination of the Liberal party, in all classes, depend the destinies of the empire. A most glorious opportunity now presents itself of strengthening that great cause of Reform and amelioration to which we have been so long devoted. A new reign has commenced. Our Sovereign, with all the cordial confidence of an open heart and generous feeling, has placed herself unreservedly in the hands of a Liberal Government, Let us by our exertions justify that step, and add to their means of efficiently serving her Majesty. Let us unite round her throne all that is good, and wise, and patriotic in the empire. Let our watchwords be, the Queen and Liberty! The Queen and the Constitution! The Queen and Reform! Whatever principles are most dear to us, most deeply implanted in the hearts of the people of England, may be, without reservation, identified with the name of the Sovereign. Educated by one of the best and wisest of her sex, (her illustrious mother,) our Queen knows that no throne is so secure as that which is based on the affections of her subjects—no crown sits so lightly or so gracefully as that on which are harmoniously blended the liberties of the people and the prerogatives of monarchy.

As for myself, as you have done me the honour, by the desire of the meeting, to ask my advice I will tell you candidly what my views are. They are what they have ever been, and are neither changed nor modified. I wish to really as large a portion of the British people as possible around the existing institutions of the country—the Throne, Lords Commons, and the Established Church. I do not wish to make new institutions, but to preserve and strenghten the old. Herein lies the difference between me and my opponents. Some would confine the advantages of those institutions to as small a class as possible; I would throw them open to all who had the ability to comprehend them and the vigour to protect them. Others, again, would annihilate them, for the purpose of forming new ones on fanciful and untried principles. I would, I repeat, preserve them, but increase their efficiency, and add to the number of their supporters. I have often stated the modes by which, as I imagine, that efficiency can be most readily produced; but I have ever accompanied those declarations, as I do now, with the announcement of my determination to never force them peremptorily or dogmatically on the consideration of the Government or the Parliament. If they are (as in my conscience I believe them to be) useful and salutary measures—for they are based on the most implicit confidence in the loyalty and good feeling of the people—the course of events, and the experience of every day, will remove the objections and prejudices which may now exist, and ensure their adoption, whenever they are recommended by the deliberate and determined voice of the people.

This, in a few words, is my political creed and no one can look for my co-operation or support on any other ground. It has been my ruling principle throughout my political life to endeavour to bring all classes—especially the middle and lower—within the pale of the true, not the spurious constitution. I have ever wished to give the latter an interest in the preservation of privileges, which exclusion would no longer render obnoxious to them; to make them feel that whilst the crown enjoyed its prerogatives, and the upper classes their honours, they also were invested with privileges most valuable to them; and moreover, that all, separately and collectively, rested on the common basis of national utility—I remain, sir, with great regard, your most obedient servant,

DURHAM.

Russell Bowlby, Esq.. &c.

### THE KING OF HANOVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALBION.

SIR.—The following is an extract of a letter just received, in reference to the extraordinary measures taken by the Duke of Cumberland immediately after his accession to the throne of Hanover, to which you will have observed several allusions in the London papers this week. You will, perhaps, be so good as to lay it before your readers, accompanying it with some comments; it may do good to convince the people, by such a glaring proof, how little it can rely upon the faith of princes, and that its liberties should always be zealously watched against the encroachments of the aristocracy.

Liverpool, July 15, 1237. J. P.

"Hanover, 7th, July, 1837.

"The proclamation issued on the accession of our new King has spread dejection and dismay throughout the country. It contains the declaration, that 'his Majesty does not consider himself bound, either by form or law, to maintain the present constitution, which he thinks no sufficient guarantee for the lasting welfare of his loyal subjects, *whereas they had formerly been happy and content with the institutions afforded by the laws of their forefathers.*'

"The tendency of these words cannot be mistaken: an abolition of the constitution is contemplated, and the ancient, shameful state of things will become once more the curse of the people. The officials will resume their sovereign authority, and their caprice and humours will henceforth be the hinge on which the public weal will turn. The proclamation contains vile insinuations against the efficiency of our constitution, holding out, at the same time, prospects of happiness which its abolition might produce. The Hanoverian people, we confess, may possibly not be possessed of that sort of political intelligence, which would teach them to consider their constitution like the life and blood of their existence as Englishmen would; yet they are not so blind as to deceive themselves about the aim of these measures. They entertain but one opinion of the value and the efficiency of the Chamber of Deputies, and know, that all the good they have attained during the few years they have been in activity is owing to their exertions. If something more was expected therefrom by some, let it be remembered that they had to grapple with aristocratical prejudices and the privileges of the nobility, which time alone could enable them to overcome; but nobody denies their strenuous endeavours to accomplish the ends of the constitutions.

"And all their hopes of improvement are now to be blasted by the selfish will of a prince who, from his descent from the kings of one of the first nations on earth, might reasonably be expected to become a faithful protector of the rights or the people. We cannot but expect the worst now, and fear the consequences of these tyrannical measures. The courtiers and officials, them leeches of the people, shout with joy, whilst the breasts of the citizens burn with just indignation. We are at a loss to conjecture the cause of these audacious plans: but it is whispered, that our new Sovereign is encumbered with a heavy burthen of private debts, and as the Parliament would, of course, never consent to pay them out of the public purse, he wants to do away with all control of that sort, and to dispose of the people's money at his own pleasure.

"We wonder how the English nation will judge of this *coup d' etat* against their former fellow-subjects. What great cause have we to envy them on comparing the sentiments expressed in the recent speech of their new Sovereign with those demonstrated by ours!

"God knows how it may end, but we hope our countrymen will not be insensible of such results, and not suffer their unalienable rights to be trod upon. The Cabinets of Prussia and Russia will hail with joy these autocratical steps of the 'heroical' Cumberland, of an *English* Prince acting in the spirit of the greatest of tyrants."

We subjoin the material parts of the proclamation alluded to in the above letter. After stating, that he "shall make it the constant object of his earnest wishes and efforts paternally to promote in every possible manner the happiness and the prosperity of the subjects confided to him by Divine Providence;" his Hanoverian Majesty proceeds thus:

"This being the object of our endeavours, we have been convinced, that in many points the constitution does not correspond with our wishes, which are solely directed to the promotion of the good of our faithful subjects. Being resolved shortly to make known to our faithful people our views on this most important subject, we do not hesitate to declare, that we cannot find in the constitution, which neither in form nor substance is binding on us, a sufficient guarantee for the permanent prosperity of our faithful subjects, whose welfare it will be our most earnest endeavour to promote, according to the duties imposed on us by Divine Providence. Meantime it is far from our intention to take our royal resolution on this important matter, without a careful examination of all the circumstances. It is, on the contrary, our royal will to devote the most careful consideration to the question, whether, and how far a modification of the constitution must take place, or whether the constitution should be brought back to what it was before the promulgation of the present constitution. After which we shall convoke the General Assembly of the States, and impart to them our royal resolution. Our faithful subjects firmly enjoyed happiness and satisfaction under the ancient hereditary constitution of the kingdom; a bond of attachment, and loyalty, and confidence in their Sovereign, descending from generation to generation, promoted the happiness of the Sovereign and the welfare of the subjects. We most earnestly wish to establish such a happy state of things.

"We have not required our state and cabinet ministers, who took their oaths according to the constitution, to circulate these letters patent, but have caused them to be countersigned by our state and cabinet minister, N Schele, who caused them to take the oath to us, omitting the obligation to preserve the constitution. We trust to the ancient affection and loyalty of our Hanoverian people to their Sovereign, that all our beloved subjects will await entirely, and with full confidence in our benevolent intentions, our consideration of the above question, and be convinced, that, in this consideration, we shall seek their advantage.

"At the same time, that, till further orders, all shall continue in our kingdom of Hanover in its present course, we command that, this our proclamation shall be posted up in all public places, and afterwards sent back to our cabinet ministry, with a certificate of its having been published as above.

(L. S.) "ERNEST AUGUSTUS.
"G. V. SCHELE.

"Hanover, July 5, 1837."

## THE ALBION.—JULY 17.

The Duke of Cumberland, who has been for years the chief of the Tory Lords in the House of Peers, Lyndhurst and even Wellington acting under him, is now, by the demise of William the Fourth, King of Hanover. He has signalized the commencement of his reign by issuing a proclamation, in which he disclaims and refuses to assent to the existing constitution of Hanover, which it will be recollected, was recently presented to that kingdom by his late Majesty. He intends, in short, to abolish the constitution *in toto*, and to set up for a German despot. The people of England may see, from the way in which his Majesty treats his Hanoverian subjects, the treatment they might expect from him, if ever he should obtain sway in this country, which Heaven forbid! The tyrant who now avows his determination to overthrow the constitution of Hanover, because it recognises popular rights, would, had he the opportunity, endeavour to effect the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Acts. Who can now doubt the real object of the Orange plot which Mr. Hume detected and frustrated? And who if that plot had succeeded, can doubt, that the Orange." Tories would have attempted to set aside the succession, and place their idol Cumberland on the throne? Truly, our young and gracious Queen was by the machinations of the Orange-Tory faction, exposed to great peril during her early years.

THE most important feature in the news of the last week is the farther evidence by which the Queen's good intentions towards her people have been established. When we speak of *farther evidence* on this point, we do not mean, that the people at large required any such additional proof. They were already fully satisfied. But the trimmers, and shufflers, and waiters upon Providence, who form a large class in the community, still hung back and required another sign before they would came over. The sign has been given. In Lord Durham's Letter, which is now going the round of the newspapers, we have it plainly and unequivocally stated, that the Queen is with her people. But it may be said, that this is only the unsupported assertion of Lord Durham. Well, be it so. It is enough for us; but, if it is not enough for other people, let us go on to another small fact. *One fact is worth a volume of assertions.* So here we go to our fact. The electors of Windsor are almost supported by the Castle. In short, Windsor is neither more nore less than a Royal pocket-borough. Sir John Elley is now member for that place. He is a Tory, an *ultra*, one of Wellington's corporals. He was elected for Windsor because the people there knew very well what would please their Royal customer, King William. The Wellington corporal was anxious to represent them again, and accordingly, has been to canvass them. And what is the end thereof? The Reform flag has been hoisted *bona fide* on the Castle, has been adopted in the town, and Sir John has withdrawn at once from a contest in which he has no chance. Here, then, is a decided and *practical* proof of the personal bias which the Queen's sentiments take. It is only natural that it should be so. They can have small sympathy with the Orange faction, who, in private, in public, and in the pulpit, are praying for a speedy succession to her uncle Cumberland. We particularly beg all the electors to ponder over this fact It speaks in language which cannot be misunderstood. VOTE, THEN, FOR THE QUEEN—VOTE FOR THE PEOPLE. VOTE AGAINST THE ORANGE FACTION, WHO WANT TO TRAMPLE UPON BOTH.

## LIVERPOOL MAIL,—JULY 20.

The Queen's maiden speech on proroguing parliament on Monday last will be read with deep interest. There is not a word in it to which the slightest exception can be taken by the most nervous churchman, or the most apprehensive conservative. The allusion that is made to the measures of parliameut, in a session of six months, and intended to convey the approbation of her Majesty, is only calculated to provoke a smile. The improvement, as it is called, of the criminal code, is the only subject of legislation to which ministers have thought it prudent to invite the attention of their youthful sovereign. It was necessary that some notice should be taken of their labours, and this was the only topic which had no bearing upon politics. If her Majesty had congratulated the houses on laying down new matting at their doors, or on having completed a contract for sweeping their flues upon new and philosophical principles, it would not have afforded more amusement to herself and her delighted auditors than her brief but constrained notice of the code.

We rejoice to say that not the most remote allusion is made to Ireland. In every speech delivered by the late King something was thrust in relative to that country. In one famous oration the agitating mendicant was formally and solemnly denounced as a violator of the laws, and a dangerous disturber of the public peace. On another occasion this ban was recalled, and the measures which the rebel advocated were strongly recommended to the consideration of both houses of parliament. In fact, during the latter years of the last reign. Daniel O'Connell had the neck of the whigs under his foot, and they were so feeble, so helpless, so cowardly, and so mean, as to permit him to dictate to them in order to retain their salaries. Now, however, when his vicious and depraved services are no longer required—when the people of England are aroused to his infamous dictation—when the whigs see that their career is near its close, he is, with every mark of silent contempt, flung aside like a filthy and useless "utensil," no more to be seen or touched except by the parish dustman.

Thank God, the name of this heartless and vulgar empiric has never yet polluted the lips of an English monarch Thank God the virgin Majesty of England has not made the most distant allusion to the objects of his treacherous ambition; and we feel confident that he and his brutal priests are held in as much execration by the Queen of England, as they are by all her noble, dutiful, loyal, and affectionate protestant subjects.

Whoever wrote the speech which her Majesty delivered on Monday is entitled to the warmest thanks of the nation. If Lord Melbourne advised it he must be sick of his colleague. If Lord Durham suggested it he either has acted up to the instructions of Leopold or is opposed to all the measures of the popish and revolutionary cabinet. Lord John Russell has evidently not been consulted at all; or if, against evidence, he *has* been consulted, it is quite clear that his opinions have changed, and that in conservative supremacy alone does he perceive the sustentation and preservation of our national institutions. How naturally and how gracefully must the following words have dropped from innocent lips, albeit unused to oratorical display, and breathing nothing but the fervency of a pure heart. an untainted mind, and a devotedness of affection for her subjects. The Queen says —"I am *very desirous* of renewing the assurance of my determination *to maintain the protestant religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties, and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.*"

The protestant religion is the *first* object of her Majesty's anxiety. Her next is to "*secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience.*" This last desire is purely protestant. When did the church of England impose restraints upon any man's conscience? We call upon the honest and intelligent Roman catholics of England to bear testimony to the tolerance, the kindness, the liberality and the conciliatory disposition of the established church. Who in this country, of the Romish creed, had ever just cause to complain of her interference or her exactions? Her Majesty therefore only echos the opinions of the church when she says that she will 'secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience."

But are we to imagine for a moment that her Majesty will "secure" to the papists of Ireland the right to slander and insult the protestant institutions of England? Will she allow a crew of rabid and barbarously educated incendiaries—an agency of monks—of men reared in mud cabins, and brimful of bigotry, and hatred towards England, to propagate their slanders and heap their insults upon the people and the church of England? No. Her opinions are recorded. Her Majesty's sentiments are proclaimed, and the priests of Ireland must receive and pass them as the new currency of Victoria.

There is one paragraph in the royal speech, which appears to have been inserted rather to eke it out, than because it was true. In point of fact, it is untrue Her Majesty is made to express her delight at finding the country in amity with all foreign powers. The fact is, that under the semblance of neutrality, we have been waging war in Spain,—nay, what is worse, we have been defeated there, "The meteor-flag of England," which has so often been stirred by the breath of victory, has been trailed in the mire of a shameful defeat, at Hernani, before a force which the exquisite gentleman who *does* our foreign affairs, publicly declared to consist of "a rabble banditti." We have had enough, and more than enough, of *this* sort of "amity with all foreign powers;" and earnestly do we pray that our sovereign may be enabled, by taking to her councils men of honesty and ability. to fulfil the implied pledge in the following words, "while I faithfully perform the engagements of the crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of peace."

The speech, which is generally satisfactory, as far as it goes, has one extraordinary omission. It has no allusion whatever to the late commercial embarrassments which have so much paralyzed the productive industry of the country, and spread dismay far and near among all classes. These embarrassments have not yet been wholly overcome. There is an elasticity in British enterprise which gets the better of many difficulties, and has gained the mastery over most of those to which we allude;—but, because the disastrous effects of the hurricane have been overcome, is it therefore unworthy of any record? For all that the royal speech says, not a cloud might have hovered over our commercial horizon. The omission of any reference to this subject, accompanied with an expression of thanks to Divine Providence for his mercies manifested to this country, now and at all times, is in the most dubious taste.

We cannot conclude without alluding to the exhibition of the bear-garden manners of the reformed House of Commons in the presence of the Queen. We take the account from a radical and ministerial print, the *Sun*:—

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, having been directed to summon the Commons, *a great uproar was heard shortly afterwards below the bar; and the Speaker was observed struggling to make his way to the bar, amidst a crowd of members*, who appeared all equally anxious for precedence, and the most prominent of whom was Mr. Wakley, the hon. member for Finsbury, *who had laid hold of the Speaker's robe as the best means of securing a front place.* This incident appeared to restore her Majesty's self-possession, and she was observed to smile at the anxiety evinced by her "faithful Commons" to obtain a view of the proceedings.

"Observed to smile!" A smile of withering contempt, no doubt, at the vulgarity, the pot-house bearing, of her "faithful Commons." They were summoned into the presence of their young sovereign—into a chamber crowded with the rank and the legislative talent of England, with "fair women and brave men," with the representatives, at the court of England, of the rulers of Europe's kingdoms. They were to meet, for the first time, their sovereign—a female, too, to whom something like the semblance of civility was due, if they did not possess the reality—and *what* a scene occurred! Uproar noise, confusion, crushing for places and the Speaker, nominally "the first gentleman in England," struggling to make his way to the bar, amid a crowd of members, and Wakley, the member for Finsbury, holding on by his official robe, "as the best means of securing a front seat! We dare venture to say that if Sir Augustus Clifford had summoned two or three hundred coalheavers from Wapping they would have come into the presence of the Queen with more decorum, propriety, and courtesy. A pretty idea the Queen must have of the "*gentlemen* of the House of Commons!"

The election for Liverpool is now fixed for Tuesday next, as we announced it would be, nearly a fortnight, ago. The nomination will take place on Monday.

Under these circumstances it will speedily be decided whether, during the early, and perhaps the later years of our illustrious Queen, we are to have a governing body chosen from the intelligent the virtuous, and the religious portion of the people, or one elected by the democracy, and advocating wild, speculative, and revolutionary doctrines. The contest is now between the true loyalist and the sham one—between the protestant party who support a protestant princess, and the popish faction, who profess an unbounded attachment to her person and her assumed principles. In short, it is now to be tried by an appeal to the people whether the Queen is to be coerced, or whether her rights, dignities, and prerogatives are to be maintained.

On the one hand is a lawless band of Irish papists, whose ignorance is the reproach of the civilized world, whose demoralization is the work of Irish priests, and who are mere tenants at will, and hewers of wood and drawers of water in England, who assert the right through such men as Mr. William Ewart, to dictate to the brave, honest, and intelligent people of England. On the other hand, are our protestant countrymen of the Saxon race, well educated, temperate in their habits, quiet in their movements, slow in their resentments, but of unconquerable courage, and of resolute demeanour, who will not submit to dictation, least of all from the beggars and jesuits of Ireland. The question is, which of these parties is to prevail? This has hitherto been a land peculiarly blessed by divine Providence. But where there is sunshine, there also must be shade. Sorrow is the attendant of happiness. Ireland is the evil spirit which overshadows England. The demagogues, agitators, and rebels of that colony are the pervading curse; and as they presume to be our masters, it becomes our duty to crush and annihilate them as quickly as possible. They have made some progress, aided by an unprincipled ministry, in expelling the Bible from our national, corporation, and charity schools. They have succeeded in placing a plaster upon the eyes of our modern and purblind liberals; they have gained the vampire body of philosophical deists, called unitarians, on their side; they have seduced the demure quaker; they have placed a rosary in the hands of Joseph Hume, Wakley, and Ewart; they have shut the book of God against the poor; they have treated poverty as if it were crime; and they mean, if the electors can be equally seduced, to narrow all the feelings of compassion, and erect a new goddess of superstition and infidelity upon the ruins of the church of England.

It is for the electors of Liverpool to decide whether they choose popery and monkish intolerance as personified by Ewart and Elphinstone, the rejected of Hastings, or Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell, as the representatives of protestant principles.

Electors, remember we are in favour of that Bible—of those holy scriptures—of that unadulterated word of God, which the *liberal* corporation of Liverpool, and the *liberal* candidates, have denied to those of our house and faith—which they will not permit to be read, or even seen, in their public school-rooms, although the funds of the corporation—the funds of the protestants of Liverpool—are expended in supporting such irreligions seminaries of instruction.

We shall not, however, pursue this matter further at present. The conservatives have the power of defeating the infidel and the papist if they choose to exert it. We have some recent and savoury proofs of this. We beg to inquire whether Mr. Ewart did not address an audience in Toxteth-park on Tuesday last, and proposed as a cheer, "Daniel O'Connell and old Ireland," and whether in doing so he was not assailed by the people assembled to hear him, and pelted off the ground? We also ask whether the same gentleman did not address himself to the workmen of the North Graving Dock without having a single person to notice him? There are signs of the times! The meeting in Stanley-street last night was decisive of the election. More of this on Saturday.

The contest in Spain is assuming what may be called a *tangible* shape. Don Carlos (who was to have been defeated—Lord Palmerston said—as soon as ever the Christino warriors and the British Legion allies were in arms) has succeeded, after a prolonged struggle, not merely in maintaining his position, but in carrying his troops, almost without interruption, wherever he wished. When he re-entered Spain, rather as a fugitive smuggled across the frontier, than as a prince entering into the kingdom of his ancestors, it was prophesied that he would be defeated almost without a moment's notice. What has happened? He is now the actual ruler of the land. The queen-regent has a merely nominal sway in Madrid. Calatreva and Mendizabal are quarrelling for the dictatorshisp, and Espartero is doing with the Christino troops—as little as he can? The Cortes are split into a dozen parties, and, while "the Pretender," as they call Don Carlos, traverses Spain at his pleasure, these contemptible parties are fighting for their own selfish ends!

These are the people for whom we have lavished our money, wasted the lives of our soldiers, and subjected our national flag to a disgrace it never before experienced. And all this has been done in vain! Don Carlos, having crossed the Ebro, might have marched on to Madrid, which, in its almost unprotected state, there would have been little doubt of his being able to gain possession of. He is now at the gates of Valencia, and the French papers declare that it was almost a certainty that it would fall into his occupancy. His march has been a triumphal one, without any forced levies of money and men. One movement more, and he will be in the capital! On his personal character—maligned as we believe it to be—we offer no comment, nor upon his pretentions to the throne of Spain; but we do think it worthly of remark, as showing the utter incapacity of Lord Palmerston, that in spite of all his prophecies, all his "armed neutrality," the Christino party are, at this moment, baffled, beaten on their own ground.

The New York papers state that serious troubles had commenced in Lower Canada. Papineau, the "agitator" of that province, had been making a progress though it, accompanied by a rabble rout, to whom he addressed inflammatory harangues, suggesting them to petition the American Congress rather than the English parliament! Among the banners in his procession, was one "on the centre of which was painted, in black, a *death's head or skull.*" This is the O'Connell fashion.

The *Montreal Vindicator*—Papineau's newspaper—has the following significant article:—

It gives us great pleausure to learn, that the Hon. Mr. Papineau experienced the most cordial reception on his arrival to attend the meeting of the counties of Bellechaste and L'Islet, about twenty-five miles below Quebec. *The people turned out in large numbers, not with colours nor flags,* BUT WITH SOMETHING MORE SIGNIFICANT—WITH MUSKETS.—WE ARE HAPPY TO LEARN THAT THE PEOPLE ARE THUS EXHIBITING A PROPER SENSE OF THEIR SITUATION. From England they have nothing to expect but insult and robbery.

The Earl of Gosford had issued his proclamation against such meetings. He says—

I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, hereby most solemly exhort all the subjects of his Majesty in this province to unite in the cause of peace and good order to discontinue all writings of an exciting and seditious tendency, and to eschew all meetings of a dangerous or equivocal character; and I do hereby enjoin and strictly command all magistrates in and throughout the province, all officers of militia, peace-officers, and others his Majesty's good subjects therein, to oppose and frustrate the insidious designs alluded to in this proclamation, and to preserve, by their loyal co-operation, the vigour and inviolability of the laws, on which religion and future happiness depend.

The *Montreal Herald* says, a revolutionary meeting was to be held in Montreal on the 29th of June.

It was not unlikely that if such a meeting, were held, the Executive would interfere, and the consequences might be disastrous. Strong measures alone can vindicate the law.

The *Garrick*, Capt. Palmer, and the *South America*, Capt. Barstow, which sailed in company from New York, on the 1st instant, arrived here together by the same tide, yesterday. They bring American papers to the day of sailing inclusive.

The newspapers, as usual, were sent to the post-office, whence their delivery is at the rate of two pence each, if in packages open at the ends, and two shillings and fourpence per ounce, if enclosed in an envelope. The public have to thank the respective commanders of the ships for this *accommodation*. If the allowance of one penny per parcel be really so serious an object to these gentlemen that they are compelled to cause inconvenience and annoyance to the community by sending the newspapers to the Post office, it would be well for the parties interested to subscribe an equivalent to be handed over to each captain on arrival, provided that the newspapers, as heretofore were sent to the consignees office.

The following are the principal items in the "money market" articles of the *New York Express* from June 25th to July 1·

JUNE 26.—Such is now the demand for specie in this city for which there is a competition among three powers, the United States government the state government, and the merchants, (the United States government demanding it for the custom-house and the postoffice and the state government for the canal fund and the merchants to pay their foreign debts), that the brokers are driving a great trade in the business and have sent their agents to scour the states in all directions for it. The curious result is seen in the piles of gold and silver, which now adorn their windows in Wall-street, for when eagles, sovereigns, or Napoleons, command 12 per cent, premium, they will not stay long "in old stockings" and "garret corners." The course of the government stimulates this traffic, and the effect will be to con-centre a large portion of the gold and silver in New York; not to do any good, however, but to roam about hither and thither from broker to trader, and *vice versa*.

JUNE 30.—As business notes disminish in amount and as the banks and monied men find it difficult to obtain this description of security capitalists are obliged to turn their attention to stocks, The difficulty of borrowing on certain favourites is less and less, and confidence begins to revive, other stocks, which were much depressed begin to find favour. There is evidently a better feeling manifested and things begin to wear a brighter appearance.

This being the last day of the month, and the numerous packets sailing for Europe to-morrow, all those who remitted purchased their exchange to-day. The amount of bills on London in the market was very small but the sales were as lavishingly high. The few private bills offered and accepted were taken at 21 to 22 per cent, premium. British Government bills one per cent. higher, and sovereigns equal to 22. The amount of specie that was sent forward by these packets will be large, but not so great as it was last month. Specie sold lower to-day by one per cent., and the demand was less than usual.

Freights are very dull. To Liverpool the packets go full of cotton at very low rates, but to other ports nothing is going forward.

There had been no arrival at New York from Liverpool to July 1, of a later date than had previously been noticed previous to the sailing of the packet of June 24.

The following is the most important market note to the latest dates.

NEW YORK, JULY 1:—

PRICES OF SPECIE.

| | Offered. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American gold | | 112 |
| Sovereigns | 5.40 | 5.46 |
| Mexican dollars | 112½ | 113 |
| Five franc pieces | 103 | |
| Spanish doubloons | | 13½ |
| Napoleons | 4,28 | |
| Am. half dollars | 111 | 113½ |

## CHESTER ELECTION.

We have much pleasure in stating, that the Hon. James Frederick Ryder, son of the Earl of Harrowby, and brother of Lord Sandon, is a candidate for representing the ancient and loyal city of Chester in the ensuing parliament. We most cordially wish the honourable candidate every success.

## LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

The queen's proclamation for dissolving parliament was read yesterday in front of the Town-hall. The nomination of members for the borough was fixed for Monday next, and the election for Tuesday.

NEW ORDER OF VICTORIA.—It is very generally reported and believed, that a brevet, on a very confined scale, will soon be promulgated, as is usual on the accession of the Sovereign; and we also learn, that a military order, to be called that "Order of Victoria," will be immediately instituted in place of the "Guelph," which can now only be conferred by the King of Hanover. The new order is to be divided into classes, and will be accessible to all ranks of Officers who have seen service.

The cholera is making fearful ravages at Naples, the deaths being 400 or 500 a day.

SATURDAY JULY 15.—Arrived the Allquis, M'Fee, from Bombay, at this port, sailed 2d March, and from St. Helena 18th May, hence for St. Domingo.

(*From the Globe, July 19.*)

SPECIMEN OF TORY MATTER OF FACT.—As if the country should be under no mistake about the keepership to which they (*i. e.* her Majesty's ministers) commit our lovely and interesting Queen, they send her to dissolve parliament, cooped up in the state carriage, with the wife of O'Connell's Lord-Lieutenant!!!—*Times of this morning.* [If the writer had read his own columns of the preceding day, he would have found in that most

correct of all records," "the Court Circular," that the lady who accompanied the Queen in the state-carriage was the Duchess of Sutherland. The Countess of Mulgrave, whose conduct in all the relations of life affords a brilliant example to her sex, was in the carriage which immediately preceded the Queen.]

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TIMES.—"That strenuous-minded and able lawer, Mr. Sergeant Spankie, has been called upon by a numerous and respectable body of the electors of *Bury St. Edmund's* to canvas their borough, and has been promised their cordial support. We understand that the reception of the learned gentleman at Bury has afforded additional proof of the growth and influence of Conservative principles and that his explanation of his own political opinions has produced a salutary effect on those of a large portion of the constituency." [The place for which Sergeant Spankie is up is Bury in Lancashire, where his chance of being elected is about equal to the knowledge of topography possessed by the Editor of the *Times*.]

It is not intended to create Peers until the meeting of the new Parliament; there will, however, be one exception, and one at which the whole country will rejoice, in the person of that most consistent statesman Mr. Coke of Norfolk.

All the Tories have been most properly omitted in the re-appointments of the Lords in Waiting. The Earl of Surrey will be the Treasurer of the Household, and among the new Equerries are Col. Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Col. Buckley, son-in law of the Earl of Radnor.

It is intended henceforward to call Buckingham Palace by a much more appropriate title, and one which will record the time when the Sovereign of these realms first took up her abode there; the new name is to be "The Queen's Palace."

## ALGIERS.

(*From the Globe, July* 19)

PARIS, July 17.—We have the following letter from Bona of the 1st July:—"On the 26th June Colonel Duvivier, commander of the camp at Ghelma, made a sally at the head of the troops that he could dispose of. The columns marched in the direction of Constantine; some intimation had certainly been received that a number of Arabs had assembled at the distance of some leagues from the camp. In fact our troops met with some groups of cavalry and infantry; they soon came to action, and the enemy, after having lost a considerable number of men, dispersed in all directions. We had four men killed on the spot, and some wounded. Our troops acted with resolution. This affair is a sufficient indication that Achmet Bey does not think of disarming. It is said that he has at this time 15,000 men under arms. It would be a favourable moment to march against Constantina."—*Le Constitutionnel, July* 17.

## SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated the 10th inst. —"All our minds have become a prey to the greatest anxiety. The coffee houses and the Rambla are full of eager inquiries. A steam-boat has just arrived from Valencia; the passengers are not yet landed, but the captain has sent the following disastrous intelligence to the Superintendent of the Marine Police:—Don Carlos was ...day before Valencia, that is at El Villar and Liria. ...battalions were stationed in front of Murviedo, and ...d the fort. Nules and Castellon de la Piana ...ravaged, and it was feared that the same fate ...fall upon Valencia, which had no other pro... our partisans, who, however, will defend the ...th courage and resolutions It appears, in fact, ...hey have already given a bold and determined answer ...o an appeal made to them by their political chief, which was posted up in the streets in the morning of the day before yesterday, the tenor of which may be conceived from the following passages:—Men of Valencia, an unworthy descendant of the King of Spain is coming to clothe the land in mourning, and tear from us our liberties and our fortunes. To arms, men of Valencia; our country, our freedom, the preservation of our property and of our lives, call upon us to prove to this perfidious leader of criminal hordes that Valencia knows how to defend her honour, and that she requires no other warriors than her own citizens to chastise an audacious despot. Men of Valencia, you stood alone in 1823, when upwards of 14,000 men of the self styled army of the faith appeared before your walls. But what did they do? They were covered with ignominy; they left the ground around the city strewed with their carcasses, and fled to the woods for shelter. The same men have again dared to come and insult us; and the same fate awaits them."

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* of the 13th instant contains the following letter of the 8th instant from Pampalona:—"General Espartero has received on the Upper Ebro a government courier, announcing to him his appointment to the rank of General-in-Chief of all the forces destined to operate against Don Carlos in Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia and Castille.—He retains at the same time the command of the army of the north. Espartero will now have under his command 29,000 men, including 10,000 under Buerens, 10,000 under Oras, and 5,000 under Nagueras. This total does not include the troops which are in the kingdom of Valencia, amounting to about 10,000 men, and those at Guadalajara to nearly 5,000 General Escalara remains in the command of the army of the north, and has returned to Logrono. The nomination of Gen. Espartero to this command has caused great astonishment. We approve of this command being placed in the hands of one man, but that it should be given to Espartero evinces a blindness which nothing can justify. We now see a man, whose activity at Bilboa, Henani, Pampalona, and Legrono, has already been so fatal to the military operations in Spain, become the sole and sovereign arbiter of the war. We say with regret that we expect nothing from him. Trial ...s already been made of his skill and activity, and ...oe to the cause of the Queen if she has no other men to oppose the progress of the Pretender. We cannot conceive how the Council of Ministers can have designated this appointment as an energetic measure, and, above all, how they can have the weakness to expect any good result from it."

The *Constitutionnel* says—"The negociations have been resumed for the formation of four squadrons of polish Lancers in Belgium for the service of the Queen of Spain. A Polish officers in the Belgium service is to command this Legion. Volunteers from amongst the emigrants of different nations are to be found in abundance in Belgium as well as in France; a definitive reply is only waited for from Madrid to commence the enrolment. It is stated that M. Calatrava is favourable to the measure, being deeply sensible of the important services rendered to the Spanish cause by the French Legion. M. T., a Polish officer, has just left for the Peninsula, with passports from the Spanish Embassy. This officer is charged to purchase, horses for the regiment of Polish Lancers in the service of Queen Isabella. The necessary funds will be furnished him at the Frontier, where he will pay the Limousin dealers, who are to bring their horses to Bayonne."—*Globe July* 19.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The last meeting for the session was held on Saturday. Professor Wilson director, in the chair. Letters were read from Sir John Hobhouse, announcing that her Maed to stop payment. The desire to place Funds in England jesty had become patroness of the society; as also from 13 Parsees, who were recently elected members, and from Sir Chas. Forbes, returning thanks for election. The paper read was a memoir of the late director, H. P. Colebrooke, Esq. written by his son.—*Morning Chronicle, July* 17.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,—JULY 15.

The demand for Cotton continues steady, and the common and middle qualities of American are freely offered and barely support last week's quotations; other qualities continue in demand at steady prices. Egyptian is freely offered, and has declined ½d per lb. during the week. In Brazil, Pernam is more saleable at full prices; Bahia and Maranham are in fair demand at former rates. Surat is in good demand, but is freely offered at current rates. The sales of the week amount to 24,300 bales, including 1000 American on speculation, and 2350 American, 300 Egyptian, 1400 Surat and 600 Bengal for export, namely.

| | d. | | d. | | d. | | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Sea Island, | 15 to | 24 | — | Para | 0 to | 0 |
| — | Stained do, | 0 .. | 0 | — | Demerara, &c. | 0 .. | 0 |
| 3850 | Upland, .. | 4½ .. | 7¾ | — | Peruvian, | 0 .. | 0 |
| 5810 | Mobile, &c. | 4¼ .. | 7¼ | 50 | La Guyra | 6¾ .. | 0 |
| 9320 | New Orleans | 4½ .. | 8; | — | Barbadoes | 0 .. | 0 |
| 610 | Egyptian,.. | 7½ .. | 13 | — | Cone W India | 0 .. | 0 |
| 810 | Pernam,&c. | 7¼ .. | 2¾ | — | Carthagena | 3 .. | 0 |
| 680 | Bahia, &c.. | 5½ .. | 8 | 10 | Smyrna, | 6¾ .. | 0 |
| 600 | Maranham, | 7½ .. | 8¾ | 1900 | Surat, &c. | 3⅞ .. | 4¾ |
| | Sawginned, | 0 .. | 0 | 600 | Bengal, | 3 .. | 4 |

The market is without alteration since yesterday, but a fair extent of business is doing, and the sales, which are estimated at 4,000 bags, include 900 for export.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taken on speculation this year.....bales | 73000 |
| Same in 1836..... | 101600 |
| Forwarded into the country unsold this year. | 43400 |
| Same in 1836..... | 25100 |
| Increase of imports this year compared with the same date last year..... | 67397 |
| Increase of Stock..... | 6330 |
| Decrease of quantity taken for consumption. | 8800 |
| Increase of quantity taken for export..... | 15900 |

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 8th July, and of the Imports for the same period last year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Into the kingdom this year. | | |
| American.....bags | | 618500 |
| South American..... | | 72113 |
| West Indies, Demerara, &c..... | | 3376 |
| East Indies..... | | 92680 |
| Egypt, &c..... | | 13338 |
| Total of all discriptions..... | | 800207 |
| Same period last year. | | |
| American.....bags | 511571 | |
| South American..... | 76774 | |
| West Indies, Demerara, &c..... | 3019 | |
| East Indies..... | 107932 | |
| Egypt, &c..... | 10112 | |
| | | 709438 |
| Increase of imports as compared with same period 1836..... | | 90772 |

EXPORTS IN 1837.

American, 21710—Brazil 1895—East Indies, 80001 West India, 00—Other kinds. 00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total in 1837.....bags | 54486 |
| Same period in 1836..... | 42976 |

STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| July 14, 1837.....bags | 355500 |
| Same time, 1836..... | 292200 |

## LONDON MARKET.—JULY 14,

SUGAR.—The transaction in the West India Raw Market on Tuesday and Wednesday were very limited for both grocery and refining descriptions, and the importers submitted to a reduction on previous prices of 6d for brown and low yellow qualities; good and fine yellow sorts being scarce, have fully supported former rates. Yesterday there was a revival in the request, and a steady demand prevailed from both the grocers and refiners, at fully the prices of the previous day. The average *Gazette* price is now nearly 12s less than it was last year. This afternoon the grocers and refiners purchased sparingly but in the prices there was no further alteration, the importers rejecting the offers of lower prices; the purchases for the week have been only 1,900 hhds and trs.

MAURITIUS.—The market has become quiet for all descriptions, and previous prices have not been supported.

EAST INDIA.—Bengal, admissible for home consumptions at the low rate of duty, have been in good request by the grocers, and former prices have been fully maintained, particularly for fine white descriptions. At auction 1,294 bags duty paid were all disposed of, fine yellow at 61s to 61s 6d low and mid white 62s to 63s 6d, good 64s 6d to 65s 6d fine and very fine 68s 6d to 69s, damps 61s to 63s, 6d.

## MARKETS.—JULY, 19.

COLONIAL MARKETS (This day).—The refined sugar market continues depressed. There are sellers of fine crushed at 31s, and but little disposition to purchase at that price. British plantation is heavy, and the sales for the week are limited to about 2,000 casks, generally at a decline of 6d. A public sale of 2,878 bags of Mauritius went a shade lower: yellow 58s 6d to 60s 6d, good fine brown 49s to 52s, low brown 45s 6d to 47s 6d. There is but a moderate supply of Bengals in the market, and 1,229 bags in public sale went off at full prices: fine white 69s, middling 64s 6d to 65s 6d: 37 chests white Bahias in public sale went off rather lower; low middling 27s to 28s 6d: 76 chests brown also sold cheaper; fine brown and yellow 18s to 21s, rood brown 16s 6d to 17s 6d, ordinary brown 14s. The public sales of British plantation coffee have been small. 242 cask and 566 barrels and bags, which went off at fair prices. Jamaica fine ordinary 81s 6d to 88s, good ordinary 71s to 77s, ordinary 65s to 68s. Berbice and Demerara midding 96s 6d, fine ordinary 72s to 88s, good ordinary 60s to to 68s, ordinary 40s to 50s. Several sales of Ceylon having been advertised the market has become heavy, and 390 bags in public sale went fully 2s lower; good ordinary 65s to 66s 6d, and country damaged 59s 6d to 63s. Prices have since recovered, and 2,800 bags were nearly all disposed of at 67s 6d to 69s. In public sale 360 Bahias sold at low prices; good ordinary 33s 6d to 36s, ordinary 31s 6d to 33s. Cocoa in public sale went cheap; 69 bags middling good Bahia sold at 32s 6d to 35s. There is a steady demand for Bengal rice; 500 bags middling white sold at 11s 6d to 12s. The pepper market is firm, but not much doing; 1,039 small bags Malabar sold fully ⅛d higher, good heavey 3⅞d to 3¾d, half heavy 3⅜d to 3½d. Cassia Lignea is firm; 62 boxes coarse quality sold at 46s to 46d 6d. Saltpetre is again rather higher; 1,914 bags in public sale went off briskly: 2¼ per cent. refraction 25s 6d, 5¼ to 5⅜ per cent. 34s to 24s 6d, and Madras fine white 18¼ per cent. 24s 6d.—*Globe, July* 19.

## THE INDIGO TRADE.

Yesterday the quarterly sale of indigo commenced at the commercial sale rooms, and was rather fully attended. The quantity declared for sale was 6,567 chests, of which 6,250 were Bengal, 782 Madras, 344 Kurpah, 108 Oude, 38 Manilla, and 45 chests of Buntaputam. There was but a small quantity of fine Bengals in the sale. The sales will continue for some days.—*Morning Chronicle, July* 19.

## MONEY MARKETS.—JULY 19.

CITY, *Twelve o'Clock*,—Ship letters from Rio Janeiro, dated 17th May, have arrived, which advise the return of a large amount of protested Bills from England, in consequence of which two American houses there were compelled to stop payment. The desire to place Funds in England was very urgent, and as there were few drawers except for American Account, which was not considered desirable paper, the Exchange receded to 27 to ½. Those who have funds laying there, or debts owing to them, must feel this reduction severely.

The business transacted yesterday in Exchanges was not large, but the rates generally were the same as were the current the last two or three post days. Paris 3 month's date, was 25,85 to 10; Hamburg, 13.17 to ¼; Amsterdam 12.5¼ to ½. Until trade becomes more active, or some marked alteration shall take place in the value of foreign funds, we do not anticipate any material alteration in the rates of Exchange on Europe. A bad harvest might have an unfavourable influence upon them; but we trust the danger from that circumstance is now very remote.

The indigo sale, began yesterday, appears to go very sluggishly, and as was genenerally anticipated the price are rather below those of the previous sale. There appears to be little disposition to buy freely either for export or for home consumption.

The late accounts from the seat of war in Spain have been very discouraging for the friends of the Liberals, and they seem to have lost confidence, as is proved by the gradual decline in the value of the Bonds. It remains now to be seen whether the French government will interpose and stop the future effusion of blood; without this the contest may last ten years longer, until the country will not be worth fighting for.

Consols are quoted 90⅞ to 91 for Money, and 91 to ⅛ for the August account ex-div. New 3½ per oents. are 98⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills 42s. to 44s. prem.

Spanish Bonds are flat at 20⅜ to 21, with Coupons; Deferred, 7⅜ to ⅝; Passive, 5 to ¼; Portuguese 5 per cents 42 to ½; and the 3 per cents. 26 to ½; Dutch 5 per cents. 100⅜ to ¼; Dutch 2½ per cents. 52 to ⅝; Danish 3 per cents. 73 to ½; Colombian; 24⅜ to 25¼ Chilian 31 to 33; Peruvian 19½ to 20½.

*Two o'Clock*.—Consols are firm at 91 for Money, and 91⅛ for August. Spanish Bonds remain 20⅜ to 21, with Coupons. Portuguese have declined 1 per cent. Railroad Shares are all flat and rather lower.

By the advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437½ per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13. 11¼. and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13. 11¼, it follows that gold is the same at Hamburg as in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 10 per mile, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.40., and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25. 58., it follows that gold is 0.40 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.

The price of sovereigns at New York is 5.45, which gives a par of exchange in paper of 122.62 per cent., and the course of exchange on London being from 116 to 120 per cent., which gives mean of 118 per cent., it follows that the exchange is 4.62 per cent. against England.

PROGRESS OF THE PRICES OF STOCK THIS DAY TO ONE O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock, 208¾ | Long Ann 5th Jan. 1860, 4¾ 13 16 |
| 3 per Ct. Red 91½ ⅜ | |
| 3 per Ct. Con 90⅞ 1 ex div. | Do. 30 yrs, 10th Oct. 1859, |
| 3½ per Ct. Anns. 1818, 99⅛ | Do. 30 yrs, 5th Jan. 1860, |
| 3 per Ct. Anns 1726, | 14 7 16½ ex div. |
| 3½ per Ct. Red, 93⅛ ⅜ ⅞ 9 | Ex Bills, 10001, 42 4 pm |
| New 3½ per Cts. Anns 98⅜ 8 ¼ | Do. 5001, 42 4 pm |
| India Stock, | Do. 1001 & 2001, 42 4 pm |
| India Bonds, 42 4 2 pm | Ditto Advertised, |
| South Sea Stock, | Ditto Commercial. |
| Ditto New Anns. | Ditto Endorsed |
| Ditto Old Anns. | Cons. for Acc., 92⅛ ⅜ |
| 3 per Ct. Anns. 1751, | India Stock for Acc., |
| | Bank Stock for Acc., |

*Globe.—July* 19.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 14.

3d Light Dragoons—George Cookes, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Steinbach, who retires; July 14.

25th Foot—Ensign Samuel B. Hamilton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Nowlan, who retires; John Andrew Ogilvie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton; July 14.

29th Foot—Lieut. Wm, Wickham Drake to be Captain by purchase, vice Davidson, who retires; Ensign Geo. Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drake, Hon. John Wm. Fortescue to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown; July 14.

31st Foot—Ensign Geo. Frend to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Maclean, who retires; Geo. Bambridge Shaw, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, Frend; July 14.

51st Foot—To be Captains by purchase Lieut. Arnold Charles Errington, vice Flood, who retires; Lieut. Harry Rolles, vice Cochrane who retires; July 14.

To be Lieutenant, by purchase—Ensign Henry Charles Capel Somerset, vice Errington; July 14. Ensign Henry M'Farlane, vice Rolles; July 15.

To be Ensigns, by purchase—Augustus J. W. Northey, Gent. vice Somerset; July 14. Augutus Henry Irby. Gent. vice M'Farlane; July 15.

To be Assistant-Surgeon—William John Power, Gent. vice Ryan, appointed to the Staff; July 14.

60th Foot—Captain Harrington Trevelyan, from the 76th Foot, to be Captain, vice Sutton, who exchanges; July 14.

76th Foot—Captain Samuel Ives Sutton, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Trevelyan, who exchanges; July 14.

Unattached.—Lieutenant William Augustus Blakeney, from Adjutant of a Recruiting District; July 14.

Staff.—Lieutenant Robert M'Nair, from half-pay Cape Regimant, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District (repaying the difference he received when he exchanged to half-pay), vice Blakeney, promoted; July 14.

Hospital Staff—Assistant-Surgeon Michael Ryan, M. D. from the 51st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces. vice Smith, promoted; July 14.

Brevet—Captain Walter Powell, of the Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army; March 18.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of

Sussex.

Royal Sussex Regiment of Militia—Ensign John William Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Brown, resigned; June 28. Commision signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of.

Renfrew.

Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Gordon, Gentleman to be Cornet, vice William Houston, resigned; April 28.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 18.

Brevet—Colonel Sir Wm. Tuyll, on half-pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, to be Major-General in the Army; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Philip de Bossett, on half-pay 50th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army; Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Zuhlcke, on palf-pay of the Portuguese Officers, to be Colonel in the Army; Jan. 10.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major.General Edward Pritchand to be Colonel-Commandants vice General Sir John Smith, deceased; July 8.

DEAL, W. moderate.—Arrived the General Palmer, Down, from Calcutta.

## APPOINTMENTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—JUL...

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, July* ...

The Marquis Conyngham, Chamberlain o... hold; Lord Charles Fitzroy, Vice-Chamberla...

The Marquis of Headford, the Marquis of Qu... Viscount Falkland, Viscount Torrington, Lord ... Lord Gardner Lord Lilford, and Lord Templ... Lords in Waiting; the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G. C... Sir R. Otway, Bart., Col. T. Armstrong, the Hon. Cha... Murray, the Hon. W. Goupar, Sir H. Seton, Bart... Capt. Pechell, R. N., and H. Rich, Esq., Grooms in ... Waiting.

The Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet.

WHITEHALL, JULY 18.

Viscount Melbourne, Right Hon. T. S. Rice, Lord Seymour, R. Steuart, Esq., R. More O'Ferrel, Esq., and J. Parker, Esq., Lords of the Treasury.

The Earl of Minto, Sir Charles Adam, Sir W. Parker, the Hon. George Elliot, Sir E. Thomas Troubridge, Bart., and Lord Dalmeny, Lords of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. T. S. Rice Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. J Sullivan, Commissioners for the affairs of India; Visoount Howick Secretary at War; Sir R. H. Vivian, Master-General of the Ordnance; Sir Rufane S. Donkin, Surveyor of the Ordnance; Sir A. L. Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance; The Hon. George Anson, Storekeeper of the Ordnance; The Right Hon. R. Cutlar Ferguson, Judge Advocate General Earl of Albemarle Master of the Horse; J A. Murray, Esq., Advocate for Scotland; A. Rutherford, Esq., Solicitor-General, for Scotland.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Master of the Mint. Sir H. Parnell, Paymaster-General.

Capt. A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, R. N., has got the Queen's permission to wear the insignia of the supernumery cross of Charles III. of Spain, conferred on him for services in the cause of her Catholic Majesty.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 4.—The Seringapatam, 46, Capt. Leith, with the Romney slave depôt ship, to lie at the Havannah, has sailed for the Bahamas, after which the frigate will proceed to Barbadoes, These ships, undermanned as they are, will have arduous work in contending against the Gulf stream.

The Orestes sloop of war, arrived at Gibraltar 18th ultimo; the Fly, 18, at Buenos Ayres 4th April.

The Sparrowhawk, 18, Commander Shepherd, has sailed from the South American station.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie is appointed Rear-Admiral superintendent at this port, *vice* Sir F. L. Maitland, who proceeds to India to assume the command.

Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, with Lady S. and family, have embarked in the Princess Charlotte, 104 guns, which proceeds for the Mediterranean.

Capt. Sir J. J. F. Bremer is to be appointed to the temporary command of the Hercules, 74, while Capt. Berkeley looks afrer his election interests at Glocester. The Hercules will sail about the end of the week with the Castor, 36, Capt. Collier, and Pique, 36, Hon. Capt. Rous, in company, for Corunna, where they will pick up the Inconstant, 36, Capt. Pring; and the three frigates will have a trial of sailing under the superintendence of Sir G. Bremer. On the return of the Pique, Capt. Rous will give up the command, and will be succeeded by the Hon. Capt. F. Grey.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.—The Donegal, 78, has been commissioned by Com. J. P. Pritchard; when ready, Sir E. Brace will hoist his flag on board her, and proceed to Lisbon. The Talbot, 28, Capt. Pennell, has come into harbour to be paid off. The Wolverine, 16, Hon. E. Howard, went out of harbour. The Ringdove, 16, Com. Nixon, has sailed for the West Indies. The Racehorse, 18, Com. Sir E. Home, has arrived from the West Indies,

PROMOTION.—Mr. W. Barrie to the rank of Lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut. W. W. Chambers, R. Symonds, and A. W. Jerningham, Mr. E. S. Stewart, purser, Mr. G. Owen, assist.-Surgeon, and Mr. C. J. Parker, second master, to the Wellesley—Lieut. F. W. Foote, to be additional Lieutenant of the Cornwallis, in the West Indies—Lieut. Morshead to the Hazard—Lieut. J. Bowden, to the ordinary at this port, vice Burdidge—Capt. Phillips, Royal Marine, and Mr. J. N. Jewell, purser to the Donegal—Mr. J. Richards, purser to the post-office packet establishment at Liverpool—Dr. E. Alexander, assist.-surgeon to the Royal Adelaide—Mr. R. Hodges, master to the Ariadne, coal depot, Mr. Sydney's appointment having been cancelled—Mr. Williams, second master, to the Postmouth yacht—Mr. G. Andrew, second master, to have charge of the buoy boat, vice Williams—Mr. W. Barker midshipman, to the Britannia—Mr. D. Elliott, mate, to the Hercules—Mr. S. H. Henderson, college volunteer, from the Vanguard to the Donegal.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, July* 15.)

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, July 12—Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles; dates from Calcutta, April 17, Bombay, April 28. Liverpool, July 14th—WILLIAM JARDINE, *Highat*, from China, Feb. 13th.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Gravesend, July 13—THERESA, *Young*, for Bengal. 14th—BOYNE, *Richardson*, for Bombay. July 15—MADAGASCAR, *Walker*, to Portsmouth, for Madras and Bengal. MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, *Toller*, to Portsmouth, for Bengal. From Liverpool, July 12—OTTERSPOOL, *Crawford*, for Bengal. From the River—LONDON, *Wimble*, to Portsmouth, for Bengal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per LONDON—Major and Mrs. Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Ross, Miss Barton, Captain and Mrs. Barnett, Misses Thompson, Harford, and Durham, Mr. A. B. Cade, Mr. and Mrs. Tail, Mr. Purling, Messrs. Brauland, Turnbull, and Lindsay.

(*From the Times, July* 18.)

JAVA, OFF PORTLAND, JULY 14.—From Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena, the East India Ship Java, Captain R. Jobling (Hon. Compay's Service) sailed from Sandheads February 15, from Madras Roads March 5, and from St. Helena May 29.

Arrivals, July 17.—The Brilliant, from Bengal, has arrival at Liverpool, sailed 22d of February, and from St. Helena 14th of May; the Porter, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed 11th of March; the Syria, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed 15th of February and from St. Helena 13th of May; the Oriental, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed 1st of March, and passed St. Helena 18th of May; the London, from Bengal, has arrived off Holyhead, sailed in March, and from St. Helena 31st of May; the Algiers, from Bombay, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed 2d of March, and from St. Helena 18th of May; the Prince Regent, from China, has arrived in the Downs, sailed 2d of March, and from St. Helena 17th of May; the Zenobia, from Bengal, has arrived in the Downs, sailed 8th of March, from the Cape 17th of May; and from St Helena 1st of June; the Duchess of Northumberland, from New South Wales, has arrived in the Downs, sailed 17th of March, and from Pernambuco 1st of June; the Upton Castle, from Bombay has arrived in the Downs, sailed 2d of March, Cape 12th and St Helena 19th of May; the Samuel Baker, from the Mauritius, has arrived at Bristol, sailed the 8th of April; the Spartan, from New South Wales, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed 30th of March; the Neptune, from China,

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...ighton, sailed 25th of February, and ... 17th of May ; the Lowther, from Bengal, ... Liverpool, sailed in February, Cape 25th of ...m St. Helena in May, the Ivanhoe, from ... arrived at Liverpool, sailed 2d of March; the ...ean Packet, from New South Wales, has ... Liverpool, sailed 15th of February ; the Alex-...ohnstone, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, ...22d of February, and passed St. Helena 10th of ... ; the Europe, from the Mauritius, has arrived in ... Downs, sailed 6th of April ; the Arab, from the Mau-...ius, has arrived off Cork, sailed from St. Helena 30th of May.

## MISCELLANEA..

FUNERAL OF AN AGED VETERAN AT CHELSEA COLLEGE.—On Sunday afternoon Richard Taylor, the oldest pensioner in Chelsea Hospital, was buried with military honours, in a portion of ground attached to the institution appropriated for the interment of the old veterans. The mournful but impressive ceremony drew a vast assemblage of persons present. The deceased was followed by a number of his old companions in arms. He had attained the patriarchal age of 104, and his military services comhended a period of more than 50 years. He was a drummer boy at the battle of Culloden, in 1745 ; afterwards served in various parts of the world. The last action he was present in was on the plains of Alexandria in Egypt, where the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby fell. He had been 40 years and upwards in the hospital.—*Globe, July* 19,

We are informed upon authority upon which we can rely that the hon. her majesty's commissioners of customs have issued a circular to their officers here, and at all the other sea-ports that send members to the House of Commons, in which they peremptorily require each officer to sign a document to the effect that he will not by any means whatsoever *influence* any persons in their vote for members of parliament at the next election. This document has been handed about at our own custom-house within these few days, to the great annoyance of the truly independent part of the establishment, and the disgrace of the honourable the commissioners of H. M. customs who, in this matter, are of course under the control of her most gracious majesty's ministers. The public at large will of course, make their own comment upon proceedings which are now, for the first time within the memory of the oldest officer of H. M. customs, forced upon them and in which they are most distinctly informed *they must* comply with these instructions on pain of censure or loss of office.—*Liverpool Mail July* 20.

It is rumoured in well-informed circles that £3000 per annum, the grand cross of the bath, and peerage, were demanded by a royal lady from an illustrious personage to be bestowed upon Sir J. Conroy. The request was answered by the intimation that the ministers must judge of Sir John's claims and merits.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

DESPATCH.—Colonel Chesney, commanding the Euphrates expedition has just arrived at Marseilles, by the steam-boat Le Dante. It appears that he has come from India having crossed the great desert of Arabia, from the Persian Gulph to Damascus, in 17 days, on dromedaries. The colonel is in good health. He must perform 20 days' quarantine at Marseilles.

ANECDOTE OF HER MAJESTY.—The following anecdote of her majesty, illustrative of her sound judgement, and of her kind and affectionate feelings towards the queen dowager, may be relied on. On Monday last Colonel Wood, of Littleton, one of the executors of our late lamented monarch, William the Fourth waited on her majesty, relative to the disposal of some of his late majesty's property, when, on his pressing the queen for an answer on one of the points, her majesty, with much firmness, said, "I would rather think about that matter first—perhaps I shall let you know to-morrow my determination on the subject." Colonel Wood then said he had another favour to beg of her majesty, which was, that the queen dowger had a partiality for a few trifling articles of furniture, which had been favourites with her lamented consort, but which she did not wish to disturb, or to remove from Windsor Castle, without leave, to which her majesty with great emotion immediately replied, "Oh, my dear colonel, let the dear queen have them by all means, and any thing else in the castle which she may desire."—*Observer.*

ANECDOTE OP HIS LATE MAJESTY.—The following anecdote was told with great glee by his late majesty at a dinner party given by George IV., at the cottage Windsor-park, in 1827. It is to be observed. that William IV., when Duke of Clarence, used frequently during his residence at Bushy-park, to ride out unaccompaniad by any servant. "I was riding in the park the other day," said his royal highness, "on the road between Teddington and Hampton-wick, when I was overtaken by a butcher's boy on horseback, with a tray of meat under his arm. 'Nice pony that of your's, old gentleman,' said he 'Pretty fair,' was my reply. 'Mine's a good un too,' rejoined he ; and I'll trot you to Hampton-wick for a pot o'beer,' I declined the match ; and the butcher's boy, as he struck his single spur into his horse's side, exclaimed, with a look of contempt, 'I thought you were only a muff!'" On the recital of this anecdote his Majesty, George IV., and all who were at table laughed outright ; which was more than the king could do with propriety in the earlier part of the same day, when he, with the greatest difficulty, restrained his cachinnatory emotions, on beholding Don Miguel of Portugal introduced between the Duke of Devonshire and the late Marquis of Conyngham—the don being a dwarf mulatto, and each of his supporters something more than six feet high : "Egad," said the king as he first caught a glance of the Portuguese prince and his conductors, "I always thought that Hercules' pillars had been the supporters of the arms of Spain."—*New Sporting Magazine.*

## CQURT OF CHANCERY. FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

### SIMPSON V. LORD HOWDEN.

This was an appeal from the Master of the Rolls, who had disallowed a demurrer put in by the defendant. The case was opened on Saturday by the Solicitor-General and then stated.

Mr. KOE, on the same side, reminded the Court that the question was whether an agreement was void and against public policy, by which Lord Howden had stipulated to receive 5,000*l.* for withdrawing his opposition to a portion of the North Eastern Railroad, which was intended to pass through his Lordship's estate. He quoted the Vauxhall-bridge case, reported in 1 Maddock, where Lord Spencer, who was interested in the tolls of Battersea-bridge, agreed to withdraw his opposition on receiving a sum of money, and the "Grand Junction Canal v. Edwards," 1 Mylne, and Craig, 650, as in point.

Mr. BETHELL followed and said, that the committee on railroad bills never inquired how the assent of proprietors was obtained, Compensation for injury might be assessed either by the intervention of a jury, or, as here, by agreement between the parties.

Sir C. WETHERELL said he appeared in support of the order of the Master of the Rolls, and he should address his arguments to the points on which his Lordship's judgment was founded, and contend that the agreement was void, both as a fraud upon the Legislature and as opposed to public policy. Here a railway was projected, and the rules of Parliament required an accurate plan to be lodged of the line intended to be followed, but in the present case there was a private agreement to frustrate the act. It was part of the contract that the projectors should use their endeavours to obtain in a future session the permission of Parliament to deviate from the line they then affected to desire. These bargaining geographers, upon the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, had described that as the Parliamentary line which they had secretly stipulated they would use all their efforts to prevent becoming so. He could see no analogy between the Vauxhall-bridge case and the present one ; in the former there was no contract for an aerial structure, for an imaginary bridge, with sham arches, and fictitious erections. The agreement was also opposed to public policy, for though it was alleged on the other side to be a private agreement, in which the public had no concern, the same might be said of a wager as to whom a particular person might marry (apparently a very indifferent matter of contingency), or a wager as to a particular member of Parliament. It might be thought a matter of no moment to the community what individual patriot represented Marylebone or Finsbury—it might be said, let the orators declaim as they please and enunciate their particular views, what interest have the public in this? But wagers on these subjects were deemed to be illegal and contrary to public policy, and this Court would interpose to restrain parties from recovering on such contracts. He contended, lastly, that this Court had jurisdiction, and that the plaintiffs were not compellable to proceed in a court of law, and subject the investigation of their rights to the hurry, as it was called, of *nisiprius*

Mr WIGRAM and Mr. WILBRAHAM followed on the same side.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, in reply, said there was no prevarication or fraud employed before the committee of either House of Parliament, nor did the projectors pledge themselves that their line was the best possible one for the common weal. By the demurrer the facts of the bill must be taken as true for the purpose of the argument, but on putting in his answer Lord Howden would be able to show that his conduct was perfectly consistent with morality, and honourable to himself.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it was impossible to admit that in no case members of the Legislature could enter into contracts by which their private interests were affected. Withdrawing opposition must mean withdrawwing opposition as a landed proprietor, and not as a legislator. He would consider the authorities, and only observe at present that "The Grand Junction Canal Company v. Edwards" did not apply, for there the agreement did not contravene the intention or policy of the act of Parliament.

## WILFUL MURDER IN WILTS.

A murder, under very extraordinary circumstances was committed on Thursday night at Lydeway, about three miles from Devizes, on Silas Wise, an elderly man, about 60. He had been drinking at one or two beer-houses in the neighbourhood, during the evening, in company with a hawker and pedlar of Pewsey, named Newman. About 11 o'clock they called at the beer-house of Evi Raymond at Lydeway, where they met with Frederick Burry and Edward Plank, two young men of Stert, and five or six other persons They drank a pint of beer between them, and left shortly before 12, for the purpose of going to Urchfont, where Silas Wise lived. They were immediately followed by Burry and Plank, and within five minutes after the house was cleared, and the rest of the party left. On coming into the road, the first thing which attracted their attention was Bury kicking Newman in a ditch, and a little farther on, not more than 26 yards from the house, Wise was lying on his back a corpse ! There was a ragged wound on the back of his head, which it is thought was occasioned by a blow from a stick, found near his person, and which stick had been just taken from a faggot-pile.

Whilst some of the party were engaged in bringing the deceased into Raymond's, Plank and Burry were observed to pass before the beer-house, from the Urchfont-road (which is in a contrary direction to their house), on the Devizes-road, towards Stert. On the ciscumstances becoming known on Friday, the magistrates caused an immediate inquiry to be made, the result of which was the apprehension and commital for further examination of Burry and Plank, against whom there is certainly strong presumptive evidence. It is remarkable that all the witness es concurred in stating there was no quarrel in the house, and that they knew of no grudge between the young men committed and the deceased ; but still the evidence is very unsatisfactory, and it is thought that some of the witnesses know more than they showed a readiness to disclose.

Saturday an inquest was held on the body before Mr. Whitmarsh, when Mr. Fisher, of Eastcott, Mr. Newman, Mr. Butler, Mr. Bourne, and other respectable farmers, attended for the purpose of seeing the matter properly sifted, and very readily consented to be on the jury. After the jury were sworn, they took a view of the body, and Mr. Barker, the surgeon, in clear and skilful manner, pointed out to them the cause of the death of the deceased. On their return to the jury-room the following witnesses were examined.

John Newman.—I am a hawker and live at Pewsey. I met with the deceased about 7 in the evening, at Thomas Davies's beer-house, at Chirton, or rather in front of the house, as they do not allow beer to be drunk on the premises ; deceased brought me his cup and asked me to drink with him which I did. About 9 o'clock I left the deceased and proceeded to Wedhampton. I had been at Chirton from 5 until 9 o'clock, and had drunk three pints of beer to my own share. I stopped at James Rickett's beer-house at Wedhampton for three-quarters of an hour ; during which time the deceased came in. I had a pint of beer there ; and I dare say that we drank together, but I can't recollect. We went in company together from Wedhampton to the Bill Inn, at Lydeway, were we also called for beer, but Mr. Hamlyn, the landlord, refused to draw us any saying that it was "past shut-up time." Deceased was at this time merry and cheerful, and we came down the road joyfully together to Evi Raymond's beer house (about three quarters of a mile from the Bell, on the Devizes road,) where we stopped about half an hour, and had a pint of beer between us. We left a little after 11, and were proceeding towards Urchfont, but we had not got more than 20 yards before some one knocked or pushed me down, which I can't say. When down, I recollect begging that they would leave me alone. I felt that I was in dangar of my life, and crawled over a hedge, and hid myself behind some faggots, where I remained for 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, when Ts. Fidler called, "Newman Newman?" I answered, and got into the road ; at this time I was not aware that the deceased had been struck ; but on looking on the road, I saw a man lying on the ground, and on going to the spot, one or two persons were uplifting the head of the deceased. Fidler observed that the man was dead ; I think this must have been a little before 12 o'clock. I assisted in bringing the deceased into Evi Raymond's ; I did not notice any marks upon him ; his eyes were open, but he was still and quiet ; he was dead, I believe. I lost my hat in the affray, and have not since recovered it. I feel nothing the worse for any blows I might have received ; nor is there any bruise on my person. I can't say that I was drunk, nor was the deceased much in liquor ; he walked very well ; I never noticed that he staggered. There was not a word of dispute at Raymond's ; nothing but merriment.

James Heath, of Stert, was then sworn.—I was drinking during the evening of Thursday last at Evi Raymond's beerhouse, in company with several others, among whom were Charles Raymond (the landlord's son), James Godden, Thomas Fidler, Richard Offer, James Offer, and John Cross. I was asleep when Newman and the deceased came in, and during the time they were there, and awoke just as they were going out, which was about 11 o'clock. They were almost immedtately followed by Frederick Burry and Edward Plank. I and the rest of the company went about five minutes afterwards for the purpose of going home. On getting into the road I saw Burry kicking Newman in the ditch. I never heard any words spoken. Charles Raymond called out, "Fair play, Burry !" I saw Newman get over a bank ; I followed him, and found him hid behind some faggots, but he refused to come with me. I then jumped back into the road, and saw a man lying flat on his back, with his head on the turf, and his feet in the road—it was Silas Wise. I knelt down, and put my face to his. I thought he was dead, and said so to James Godden and Richard Offer, who assisted in bringing him into the house. I never heard Newman exclaim, "For God's sake don't kill me !"

Charles Raymond, son of the landlord.—I was present when deceased and Newman came into my father's house ; they had a pint of beer between them, and then left, Plank and Burry followed directly afterwards, and the rest of the company in about five minutes There had been no quarrelling in the house. On getting into the road I heard a noise and bustle, and on going up saw Burry kicking Newman in a ditch. I said, "Fair Play, Burry !" Burry replied, "It is fair play," and then went homeward. Immediately afterwards I saw Heath and two others attending upon deceased. I saw nothing of Plank when I went out.

Evi Raymond deposed to the manner in which the company left the house, and to the important fact, that whilst some of the party were waiting on the deceased, he saw Plank and Burry come back from the Urchfont-road, which they had taken in following the deceased, and go before the house on the Devizes-road towards Stert. This witness said the catastrophe occurred about 10 o'clock

Mr. W. D. Barker, surgeon, of Devizes, examined—A messsenger was sent for me, and I arrived here between 2 and 3 o'clock on Friday morning. The deceased was then lying on a table. I opened a vein in the arm, and also the jugular vein, and from the latter incision, blood flowed freely. The deceased appeared to have been dead two or three hours, and I was informed that his death was occasioned by accident. I however, discovered a bruise on the left check ; and on the right side of the back part of the head, just above the occipital bone, there was an open ragged wound, about half an inch in extent, which might have been produced by a stick or some blunt instrument In pursuing the examination I found a bruise on the skull, much larger in extent than the external wound, but there was no, fracture. and a great quantity of blood flowed from the wound. I also found extravasated blood on the surface of the brain ; I traced it, and found still more until I came to the base of the brain, and here I saw that I large blood-vessel had been ruptured, which was the immediate cause of death. Considering it a case of moment I examined the abdomen, but there was nothing remarkable, with the exception of a slight congestion of the bowels and liver, very likely produced by the shock. The external injury was enough to have stunned the deceased, but not sufficient to cause death. Excitement, particularly after-drinking, causes a greater activity of the circulation, and predisposes to the rupture of a blood-vessel ; and the shock the system of the deceased received by the blow, under the circumstances, might have occasioned the rupture of which he died.

There were several other witnesses in attendance ; but on its being ascertained that they could not or would not depose to any new fact, the jury told the coroner that they were agreed as to the verdict they should give.

The Coroner expressed his readiness to adjourn the inquest to a future day, in order, if possible, to procure additional evidence ; but the jury thought it unnecessary, and returned their verdict, "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The magistrates (Mr. Warrener and Mr. Hughes) were yesterday engaged hearing evidence; after which Burry and Plank were fully committed for trial, charged with the murder.

The deceased was a man of violent passions. In order to get his discharge from the army about 20 years ago, he deliberately laid his left hand on a block, and, with his right, chopped off four fingers below the second joint.—*Devizes Gazette.*

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. E Bates, an artist, was brough before the Lord Mayor yesterday, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, charged under circumstances of a peculiar nature.

The defendant appeared during the investigation extremely agitated.

Mr. Rowcroft, secretary to the Northern Railway Company, of which Mr. Bagshaw, the member of Parliament, is one of the directors and deputy-chairman, stated that he was comprehended in a threat made by the defendant to commit fatal violence upon that gentleman and the other directors of the company. Mr. Bagshaw grounded his belief that mischief was intended, upon written communications from the defendant containing menaces of revenge which could not be mistaken, The following were a few of the quotations made from the letter read to show the *animus* of the correspondent :—"I wish to God that you (the directors) were comprised in one man, that I might have one chance to punish by my single arm the villainy of the whole body. Before I was utterly lost, I wrote to you to do me justice, but you were ruled by that known liar and coward Rowcroft, the filthy instrument through which you do your dirty work. I now demand 132*l.* 9*s.*, or will have blood, which you would spill. I will so manage my business that you shall feel my malice before you find me." After stating that in the event of further neglect of the application of the writer Mr. Bagshaw might rely upon going to heaven with him the first time they should meet, the letter proceeded—"If I fall, I shall not be considered a coward, a rogue, and an assassin. For your own sake I write you to be assured that my purpose will not miscarry. You may rely on it, that if art and patience will carry it into effect, it will be completed."

Mr. Rowcroft continued :—It was with the greatest pain he stated that the gentleman at the bar was not sound in his intellects. After having been apprehended and conveyed to the Compter upon a warrant granted by his Lordship, he wrote the following letter to Mr. Bag shaw :—

"You infernal butcher, you have rankled the wounds you have made in me. You will find them more difficult to heal. Instead of the 131*l.* 6*s.*, I think I can now justly demand 150*l.* as a reparation for the wrongs you have done me. By G—d I will perish before I swerve. If I sicken in prison, my blood be on your head. I am your murdered victim, but true to my God and to my oath. "EDWIN BATES.

"P. S. I was betrayed by Target, or, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, I should have kept my promise."

Witness believed that the Mr. Target mentioned in the postcript is a friend of the defendant that gentleman had, at all events, acted in the most kind, considerate, and benevolent manner upon being consulted on the subject."

John Forester stated, that on receiving the warrant, he went to Cirencester-street, where the defendant lodged, and induced him by a manœuvre to accompany him to the Mansion-house ; upon arriving at which place witness told him the fact about the warrant and the charge, and said that he must undergo a search for a knife or pistol. The defendant, after a short hesitation, put his hand in his pocket, and drawing out a pistol loaded up to the muzzle, said "Here it is," and delivered it to witness, to whom he said that he had had another pistol, but that it had either been burnt or broken in the trial, or witness should not have the one he had about him.

Mr. Bagshaw, M. P. for Sudbury, confirmed this evidence in several material parts.

Mr. Bowcroft said, he considered that the lives of 18 gentlemen were threatened in the letter, which appeared to have been written for the purpose of extorting money. If the offence was bailable at all, heavy bail, would he trusted, be required. He then called Mr. Target to state as to the defendant's mental health.

Mr. Target, a French gentleman, stated that he has known the defendant for two years and a half, and had never been acquainted with a more mild, inoffensive, or industrious man His habits of study were intense, and he was not in good health. His occupation was that of a landscape painter. He was remarkably abstemious, and witness believed that the combination of low living, disappointed hopes, and severe losses by speculation, affected his mind. Witness was actuated by the feeling that the defendant was labouring under the effects of excitement produced by those causes, when he (witness) rendered the assistance required by the complainants. To the mild and amiable disposition of the defendant he could bear the strongest testimony.

The defendant, who seemed impatient to address the Lord Mayor several times, said that he had a great deal to mention in answer to the charge, and commenced by applying the most approbrious epithets to Mr. Rowcroft, against whom all his present anger seemed to be directed, although Mr. Bagshaw was the great object of attack in his written accusations. He had, he said, come to London determined to adopt painting as a profession, and devoted himself with unceasing application to the study. He had prepared himself with introductions to influential parties, but he obtained no patron except in the matter of advice, and he became disgusted at deriving no profit from his labours. His father died and bequeathed to him between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, upon which he lived for some time at Boulogne. He was tempted to go to the Louvre, where his love of the arts, the passion which had been smothered, as he thought, by neglect, was again called into life. He entered into a variety of speculations, and was unsuccessful. He became a shareholder in railway companies, intending, if he should retrieve his losses, to sit down with tranquillity at his art, and determined, if he became more involved, to avail himself of the additional impulse which misfortune was calculated to give to a man's industry. He became a purchaser of 50 shares in the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, for which he paid the sum of 365*l.* The speculation, however, began to drop ; the shares fell daily, and when they descended so low that he could get no more in the market than 150*l.* for what he had paid so large a sum, he resolved to dispose of them, and with that money to sit down at his profession with unceasing industry. Mr. Rowcroft, to whom he mentioned his exact condition, who knew all the particulars of his case, urged him not to sell, assuring him, in the most positive manner, that he knew from private sources that the shares would be better, and he depended [illegible] that information, and kept them till they [illegible] worse and worse. In an extremity produced [illegible] advice thus given and acted upon, he (defendant) [illegible] shares into Mr. Rowcroft's hands, and raised [illegible] 30*l.* upon them, and afterwards that person [illegible] those very shares which he had prevented [illegible] from selling for 150*l.*, and brought in the defendant for the amount of 11*l.* The defendant proceeded to give a further account of the very precarious dealing in shares, with the fluctuations in which those who dabbled in the 1825, as well as the present speculators, are well acquainted. He then let fly a volley of abuse at the secretary for having misled him, and acted in such a manner as convinced everybody who heard him that those he threatened had reason to apprehend something dangerous.

The LORD MAYOR.—If you were so indiscreet as to speculate in railway shares, you must take the consequences. It is your own act and deed.

Defendant.—I do not complain of my loss, but of the treatment I have received.

The LORD MAYOR.—It is my duty to protect these gentlemen. You have spoken and written threats, and a dangerous instrument has been found upon your person. You must find heavy bail.

Defendant.—I can give no bail. I shall die in gaol. That money of which I have been deprived is my life—it is the only means I have of preserving life.

The LORD MAYOR.—Why do you attack Mr. Bagshaw? He had nothing to do with your losses.

Mr. Bagshaw said he considered it incumbent upon him to say a few words, as he supposed the subject would go forth to the public, the directors, all of whom were men of the highest consideration and honour, were very sorry at the unfortunate situation of the poor man at the bar, all of whose letters to the company had been duly considered, but they could take no cognizance, of the complaint. If a man was so imprudent as to embark his money in railroad shares, they could not help it. They had uniformly acted for the advantage of the shareholders, regardless of their own convenience and accommodation, and without requiring or accepting the least compensation He also felt it to be his duty to state that the money advanced to the defendant by Mr. Rowcroft had been advanced from the private funds of that gentleman.

The LORD MAYOR then directed that Mr. Bates should be taken to the Compter, and that Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Rowcroft should be served with 48 hours' notice of bail.

When the case was at an end the Lord Mayor said he apprehended the share-market had multitudes of victims who more silently but not more bitterly deplored their calamities,—*Times, July* 1.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—ARSENIC IN CANDLES.—At the meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Earl Stanhope in the chair, Mr. Everitt, the professor of chymistry, made some remarks respecting the tests for arsenic, and afterwards demonstrated its presence in the composition of candles. Having fully proved the existence of the poison in the candle, in the proportion of at least two grains in each (and he stated his belief that four grains were a more correct statement), he then proceeded to assign a reason for its use. Candles which are made of tallow have too low a melting point to admit of the use of a curved wick. Sterine or spermaceti, either of which has a much higher melting point, is therefore employed in making the composition candles, and to prevent its running into grain or crystalling, a certain quantity of wax was added, which it was found would fully answer the purpose. It was afterwards discovered that a small quantity of arsenic would effect the same object, and, it being considerably cheaper, it was adopted into use. The Professor further stated, that when he had made the discovery, and it had become bruited abroad, his opinions were confirmed by two or three manufacturers, who acknowledged using the poison. He left it to the members of the professsion to determine whether arsenic thus volatilized, and coming in contact with the lungs, would prove deleterious. Judging from the effects of other gasses, he thought it would be injurious.—*Times.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE,